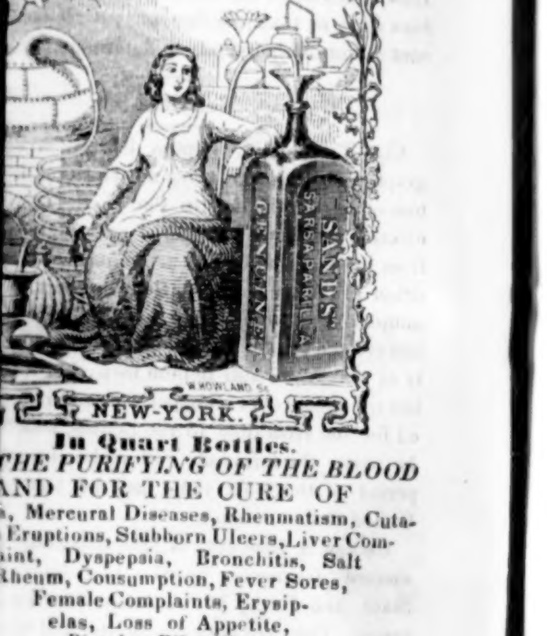
A CARD.
AM PRESTON, Dentist, over No. 12 State
reet, thanks the good people for a patronage
enables him to present to their notice, Doct.
ALDO HANCHETT, as a partner in busi-
Doct. H. deserves full confidence as a man,
a *Dental practitioner* has NOT ONE SUPERIOR
England, and VERY FEW EQUALS anywhere.

DENTISTRY.
STON & HANCHETT will continue the
of Dentistry over No. 12 State street, up
plan which it is believed has gained some
ion under the management of the senior pro
, viz. That of performing every operation
ed to them, CAREFULLY and FAITHFULLY, and
ERATE PRICES.
M PRESTON. M. WALDO HANCHETT.
rtford, Oct. 25th, 1850. 34

HILADEDPHIA ART UNION.
public are informed that the annual distribu-
ill take place on the 31st of December.
Engraving by RITCHIE is from HUNTING-
elebrated picture of "MERCY'S DREAM" and
uted in the various styles, of stipple, Line
zzotinto.
g the prizes will be a copy of *Huntingdon's*
painted by JAMES MCMURTRIE JR. which
frame is valued at $1,000.
ngraving may be seen at the store of the
ber
WM, JAS. HAMERSLY,

tion Insurance Company---Fire and Marine.
E NO. 8 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS
RTH OF THE STATE HOUSE
HARTFORD CT.
Company was incorporated by the Legis-
re of Connecticut, for the purpose of ef-
Fire and Marine Insurance—has a capital
,000, and has the power of increasing its
to half a million of dollars.
ompany will issue policies on Fire or Ma-
ks on terms as favorable as other Offices-
cation may be made by letter from any
the United States, where no agency is es-
d. The office is open at all hours for the
tion of business.
Directors are :—
el W. Clark, John Warburton,
es H. Northam, Elisha Peck,
m Kellogg, Thomas Belknap,
el Humphrey, A. G. Hazard,
min W. Greene, Ebenezer Seeley
s Thrall, Mark Howard,
y Hills, John W. Seymour.
am A. Ward,
D. W. CLARK, President
WM. CONNER, Secretary.
ord, April, 1850.



In Quart Bottles.
THE PURIFYING OF THE BLOOD
AND FOR THE CURE OF
, Mercural Diseases, Rheumatism, Cuta-
Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Com-
int, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt
Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sores,
Female Complaints, Erysip-
elas, Loss of Appetite,
Pimples, Biles, Gen-
eral Debility,
&c.
preparation has now borne the test of
14 years experience, since its first intro-
to public favor, during which time nu-
imitations have sprung into existence,
their claims to the confidence of the
ity on the curative powers contained in
rilla Root, the great reputation and ex-
se of which has been mainly attributable
any wonderful cures effected by the use
preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root
important part of its combination, it is,
me time, compounded with other vegeta-
dies of great power, and it is in the pe-
mbination and scientific manner of its
ion, that its remarkable success in the
disease depends. Other preparations im-
the style of putting up, and in bearing
of one of its ingredients, and here ends
mblance to it. Those needing a reme-
urifier like this, are requested to note
is difference exists, and in making choice
hey will use, not to take any other but
led to their confidence, from the long
es it has effected on living witnesses,
timonials and residences have been pub-
d who are still bearing daily testimony
th. The whole history of medicine has
furnished a parallel to the numerous and
le cures effected by its use, and what it
ed once it can effect again.
FROM KENTUCKY.
mmatory Rheumatism Cured.
BARDSTOWN, Ky., July 10, 1849.
. SANDS—Gentlemen; It is my duty to
cate facts in relation to the beneficial ef-
our Sarsaparilla. My wife was afflicted
mmation and soreness of the stomach
rst character; her limbs and chest were
llen; she had constant headache, and
was attacked with inflammatory rheu-
The best medical aid we could obtain
nly momentary relief; and while in
on, she heard of the many remarkable
ted by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla,
nced its use, which produced instant
less than six bottles entirely removed
sical swelling and every other inflam-
ptom, restoring her to perfect health.
statement as an act of justice, believ-
my duty to encourage the suffering
the human family to use Sands' Sarsa-
ich I believe has no parallel in the cat-
medicine. With feelings of lasting
remain your friend,
SAMUEL P. HARGER.
following from
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1849.
SANDS—Gentlemen; I take the liber-
g you a letter which may be of im-
those who are suffering as I have done,
reat benefit from your Sarsaparilla,
cured of a malady after suffering six
reby cheerfully certify to the good
r medicine, and I hope God will re-
r all the good you have done. A
h had tormented me day and night,
d attacks of fever induced me to be-
should die with consumption. One
uffering a violent attack of burning
nd persuaded me to try your incom-
cine, but to tell the truth, I had no
it. I finally purchased a bottle, and
d the help of God, I was restored to
than I had enjoyed for six years. I
less the author of this admirable med-
respect, I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
FERMIN GROUPAZ.
nd sold, wholesale and retail, by A.
NDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100
, corner of William, New-York.—
Druggists generally throughout the
and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle;
y C. P. WELLS, JOHN BRAD-
J. DIMOCK, Hartford; by S. C.
New Haven—and B. K. BLISS,
3m44

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

NORMAND BURR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. "WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE, AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES." TERMS—$2 PER ANNUM PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXIX. HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1851. NEW SERIES, VOL. XIII, NO. 47.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY
Is published every Friday Morning, at the Office corner Main and Asylum Streets.
TERMS.
Subscribers in the city furnished by the carrier at Two Dollars per annum.
Papers sent by mail at Two Dollars in advance, with a discount of twelve and a half per cent., to Agents becoming responsible for six or more copies.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates of advertising in this city.
Communications, in order to insure an early insertion, should reach us as early as Tuesday evening. Address NORMAND BURR, *postpaid.*

ROBERT NOURSE,
GENERAL AGENT.

For the Secretary.

Bereavement.

Loneliness is in the dwelling. A light has gone out, and grief is in every heart. The sweet one, that but a few days ago was before thee, in all of childhood's beauty, suddenly passed from the burdens and cares of longer life. Its little form is now quietly sleeping in its grave, and from which, no voice shall arouse it, until the morning of the resurrection shall dawn. The little chair stands in its accustomed place, the play things still remain, and as the eye of the mother rests upon some, which were favorites with the loved being, and thus recalling to her mind some of its endearing ways, none but a mother can know the anguish of her stricken heart.

The first unfolding bud that was borne from my home, was taken in early infancy. Years had not added links to the chain of love, and my heart almost yielded quiet submission, without even wishing to recall its pure spirit from the home which had been chosen for it, by a Holy God.

The next had been longer with me, and I had thought the treasure securely mine. But hopes that had filled the future with joy, were suddenly crushed, and the present was overshadowed with gloom. It seemed at first, as if I could hardly survive the desolation Death had made. It was in the glad season of Spring, when the air was musical with the song of birds, and earth was putting on her mantle of green, and flowers of every shape, and hue, were springing up on the hill-side, and by the way-side, and all nature seemed rejoicing in its renewed beauty. But Death had crossed my threshhold and plucked a flower to garner in the tomb,—the one, that I had guarded so carefully, and loved so fondly. I could not then look upon vegetation springing into life, as a type of immortality, which might prove to me a source of consolation, I was so grieved at the removal of the loved object from my sight. But I can now calmly rest in the assurance, that the soul of that child survives the winter of death, and shall live forever, and that even now, it is blooming in beauty, in the Paradise of God.

Again there was room in Heaven for another; and my earthly home was once more made desolate, and another attraction added to my Heavenly. At that time with the Destroyer, there came the "Angel of Patience," although he could not "give me back my own again," yet he bade me to know that all the blessings I could have asked for those little ones were safely secured. They had escaped from the snares and temptations of a deceitful world, before they had become polluted, and they were now in the bosom of their Saviour, perfect in holiness, and in possession of eternal life.

And, says he not to all of us mourners? be sure and lay up all your treasure in Heaven, and soon too, you shall rest in the presence of Him, whom you can call your Saviour, and Father and God. And then you shall see clearly if not now, the reason why you so often needed messengers in the form of affliction, to wean you from the world.

Springfield, Jan. 9th, 1851. C. A. A.

The Christian's Telegraph.

"What giant strides," one has remarked, has science made in our days! What would our forefathers think, if one of them could be brought back, and were told that mankind had found out how to enlist in his service that mysterious fluid which flies around this globe of twenty-five thousand miles in diameter, seven times in a single minute! What would that ancient who first got a glimpse of this power, when he first rubbed the amber (*electrum*) on the sea-shore, and saw the light straws put into motion round it—what would he think if he were told that cities two hundred miles apart would convey messages and receive answers by means of this mysterious power, with such rapidity that the three hundred and sixtieth part of a second of time is the only perceptible interval between the *sending* of the message and its *arrival* at its destination? So that, if only the wires could be laid, the antipodes would speak with each other in this way as readily as by words. There is an electricity more rapid still than this—an electric telegraph between distant *worlds*, which has been long at work, though "not many wise" have known of its existence; or, if they heard of it, have smiled in supercilious unbelief. Prayer is that mysterious fluid or power. The petitions of a penitent and believing spirit move with a speed above that of the vollied lightning—above that of the rapid sunbeam, through this lower heaven encircling our earth, through the second heaven, blazing with countless stars which require sixty millions of years to revolve round the central sun, to the third heaven—to the very throne of God. Who can estimate such power and privilege? "*They shall not labor in vain, for they are the seed of the blessed of the Lord, and their offspring with them. And it shall come to pass that before they call I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear.*" Happy art thou, Christian believer, who hast such a means of communication with that glorious world and that gracious King always near and within thy reach! Christian mother, your child, the son of your prayers and your tears, of whom your heart has been so full as you have been lying awake in the silent night, rejoice. You cannot speak to him; you cannot warn him of the snares of a world that lieth in wickedness. You cannot unseal his inward ear, even if he could hear your voice. But you can, in a second, yea, in less time than thought could clothe itself in words, speak to Him, who, if He speaks, will speak not to the ear, but to the heart and conscience and affections of your child, hold him back from evil, and deliver him in temptation when all the words even of a mother, and all the chains that man could forge to bind him, would be as tow before the fire, or green withes on Samson's arms.

When should we ever hear of unanswered petitions, and lifeless devotions, and the prayers returned back into our own bosoms, would men but follow the apostle's advice, "to pray always with all prayer and supplication in the spirit?" Was it not such that, while the publican dared not lift up his eyes to heaven, bowed the heavens and made them descend unto his prayer? As such a supplication takes not its rise and belongs not to the earth, it speedily pierces the clouds, and like the shot-forth arrow of the heathen poet, it kindles as it flies. Into what an ecstacy of devotion have some of the holy men of old been rapt, when God has spoken to them face to face, and left upon their spirits the beamings of His glory? Is the new dispensation less privileged than the old? God forbid, or Christ hath died in vain.

The way unto the Holy One yet lies open, and the prayer of the righteous shall reach unto the clouds. Small is the distance between the renewed heart and the God of love who changed it. Not seldom will it possess visits of divine influence, which are the foretastes of its heaven and the realities of its faith. At such times the soul feels that its home is not below; all which this world possesses melts away like mist before the kindlings of his brightened hopes; unalterable pleasures of chasteued joy descend upon his spirit; the presence of God is felt in all His plenitude of saving, sustaining, and triumphant power. Then pours from his *heart* (his lips perhaps may be dumb) a prayer raised into feelings beyond the earth, and carried in affection to the very throne of GOD; a prayer beyond the wisdom of the cherub's knowledge, or the burning of the seraph's fire. The experienced mercies of a pardoning God are its theme, and the love of the Redeemer causes it to ascend beyond the ranks of angelic thrones till it comes unheralded into the hallowed presence of the Lord our Righteousness.—*Protestant Churchman.*

Christ's Intercession.

UNITED WITH THOSE OF HIS PEOPLE.

Many inquire—'What is the use of asking God for that which he has already determined, whether to give or withold?' This question resolves itself into this: for what reason does God say to his Son—'Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance?' Why need he ask for that which had been bought and determined, in the eternal decrees and covenants, to be made over to the Son. Whether we can answer such a question or not, we know that God, for reasons satisfactory to himself, has made his asking by his Son, or the intercessions of Christ an indispensable link in the chain of causes that bring in redemption. The intercessor is as indispensable in God's plan of mercy, as is the atoning priest. After the whole train of provisions for redemption had been laid, it is the intercessions of Christ that put all in motion toward their proper result.

And what is true of Christian intercessions is true, in their measure, of the intercessions of his people. For the ligaments, which bind them and him into one body, consist, in part, of the dwelling of his Spirit, to make intercession in them. Christ makes intercession in heaven for us, and on earth in us. He seats himself in our hearts by his Spirit that dwelleth in us, and then he makes our hearts speak his own desires into the heart of the Father. When God says to the Son, 'Ask, and I will give,' he comprehends all the asking of Christ in his person and in his Spirit in believing hearts—all the asking on earth and in heaven, in which his intercessions consist. The term covers the whole flow of spiritual desire that pervades a ransomed world. It is the voice of redeemed humanity that asks, both in its head—the second Adam—and its members. It is the breath of spiritual life, common to Christ and to all that live in him.

It is useless, then to interpose our criticisms here. He whose wisdom the tallest angel cannot fathom, had a good reason for appointing an intercessor for us and in us, and he will not depose that intercessor, nor dispute with the work of intercessions. He will conduct his own work according to his own perfect plans, and see to it that not a gift comes to one of our race without being drawn down by this golden chain, by which he has seen fit to bind heaven and earth together. It is this which makes a life of prayer so indispensable to spiritual thrift and usefulness. We must live and thrive, if we do it at all, in harmony with the laws of Divine life, and with the provisions of redemption.

Taking this view which identifies our intercessions with those of Christ, we find the words of the Father virtually addressed to us—Ask, and I will give. And we see what it is that makes the prayer of the believer so efficacious. It is so in the first place, because it blends its strength with that of an eternal decree with Jehovah. God in declaring that decree says to his Son on the mediator's throne, and to all in mystical union with him: 'Ask and I will give.' But you say: 'What is the use? The thing is all ready decreed.' True, but God's eternal decree has made this asking of his Son, and of his people, indispensible. He declares that decree, when he says—'Ask and I will give.' He has from eternity decreed, that he will give in answer to prayer, what he will not give without it.—The decree has connected that word 'ask' with every gift which will fall upon the world.—There is, then, no antagonism between intercession and decrees. But Christian intercession takes unto itself the strength of an eternal decree of Jehovah.

And furthermore, the Christians prayer takes its efficacy from its connexion with the prayer of Christ. We plead in his pleadings, and the Father hears the voice of his Son in every acceptable prayer of the pardoned sinner. God sends forth the Spirit of his Son into our hearts, crying, Abba, Father. It is the very Spirit of God's Son that pleads to us, and all the love of the Father to the Son secures his lstening ear to the voice of our supplication.

Once more: Our prayer uttered in accordance with the economy of redemption, asks for the same gifts that are pledged to the Son in the everlasting covenant; it asks for what is already pledged by a word that never changes. Our prayer is also backed by the whole force of the Redeemer's work of expiation and obedience unto death. What we ask for has been bought with the precious blood of Christ. And we ask in the name of one who has a resistless claim.

Great Advocate, Almighty Friend!
On him our humble hopes depend,
Our cause can never fail,
For Jesus pleads and must prevail.

Puritan Recorder.

Revelations from the Olden World.

The mysteries hanging over the traditional ages of the past will doubtless be penetrated at some future day. The geologist, by his patient study of the alphabet of nature, and her many mystic scrolls, is developing even the sublime facts of the Pre-Adamite history of the globe, and the physical philosophy of those early eras. The enthusiastic researches of Layard and the scientific travelers of France are disentombing the monuments of cities known only by tradition, and bringing to light important data for the elucidation of their history. And the great discovery of Champollion, with his coadjutors, which revealed the key to the hieroglyphical alphabet of Egypt, will doubtless accomplish glorious results in the hands of European scholars.—Our citizens may now be favored with the privilege of hearing from Mr. Gliddon, an account of the latest discoveries in Egyptian Archæology. A company of the most accomplished scientific scholars of Germany were sent by the Prussian Court to Egypt, and after years of labor they are now preparing to give to the world the results of their investigations. Mr. Gliddon, in visiting Berlin, has been made acquainted with the final results of their protracted study, and will embody these in his course of lectures. We give as a prelude to the Mummy exhibition, which we hope to witness in our city, the following account of an unrolling process in Belfast, Ireland, under the superintendence of Rev. Dr. Hincks, a name well known to science.

One fact, we imagine, will be thoroughly established by these scientific forays among the spoils of a former age, namely, that the human stature has not diminished as the world has grown older. The mythic fables of the past will lose their hold upon the popular mind.

"The case, which was enclosed in a sarcophagus of wood, about two and a half inches in thickness, and ornamented with an immense variety of hieroglyphics, representing figures of deities, and their gifts, bore a large number of inscriptions, the name of the deceased, her gods, her departing addresses and appeals &c. It was composed of lath, covered with canvass, and a layer of some adhesive compound. The hieroglyphics, both on the outside and inside, were as legible as if the paint had been laid on a few months ago. No sooner had the covering been taken off than it was discovered that the case must have been opened before, and that some rude hand, probably of a plundering Arab, had cut through to the face the thick bandaging which wrapped the head of the mummy, and that the swathing bands, which extended in two or three piles from head to foot, had been carelessly bundled up and lodged beside the shoulders. A small piece of gilt wood, rounded, and symbolical of Eternity, was found on the breast of the individual; a large collection of green beads, apparently of metal, was discovered at the head, and three little gilt gods plates were taken, the former from the right side of the body, and the latter from the left. The unrolling occupied nearly two hours. The bandages were of linen, the greater number being about three yards in length, and four inches in breadth, and having insertion and fringe at one end. They were of various texture—some specimens about the chest as fine as muslin—and in a state of remarkable preservation. During the progress of the unrolling, several pieces of linen taken from the left shoulder of the mummy served, by various stamped inscriptions, to identify the individual with the coffin, and to point out her parentage, and circumstances. Before the mummy had been completely uncovered, it was discovered that not a tissue of the body hung together; that the entire flesh, and almost all the bones, were completely pulverized; and when the last folds were removed, little else than a heap of dust remained. The linen was not much injured, the sarcophagus and case were perfect, the hieroglyphics were apparently fresh; even the gods were safe; but the Scripture truth, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," was unmistakeably apparent in the totally decayed members of the individual itself. The result of the examination shows, it is said, that the individual was the daughter of a sacerdotal functionary at Thebes, about forty years of age, four feet eight inches in height, and partly deformed; that the body was preserved with bitumen, and is at least 3400 years old—the oldest, with one exception, ever unrolled.

The Newspaper an Idea of the last Fifty Years.

The following extracts are from the pen of Rev. Dr. Adams, in the *Christian Review* of the present month:

The times of which we are writing are remarkable for the extension of periodical literature, especially for the ubiquity of the *Newspaper*. The authors of the *Spectator*, the *Tattler*, the *Rambler*, had no conception of the modern newspaper. It seems like putting the gravity of our readers to the test when we name this as one of the most wonderful and powerful agents of our times. It is made of rags, ropes, rushes, and lampblack. Great pains are taken in fitting up the visitant to make a respectable appearance in our mansions; but in its best trim, its pretensions are very humble. It is dumb, yet it tells us of all which is done upon the earth. It bears in its own name the initials of the four points of the compass, N. E. W. S.—news. Reeking, in hot haste, as if out of breath, it delivers its message, and then is crumbled up and thrown into the waste-paper basket to ignite the morning's fire. Yet is there nothing more worthy of preservation; for it is the great dial-plate on the clock of time. Go to the archives of an Historical Society, and consult and old newspaper; let it be a file of the *Boston News Letter*, commenced in April, 1704, the first ever published on this Western continent, supposing it to be complete, and exteded to the present time. Read of African slaves in the town of Boston,—perhaps a fresh cargo of stout-limbed Guinea-men have arrived in a Newport ship in Virginia; turn rapidly over the leaves of the volume; your eye catches a succession of great names and events,—Benjamin Franklin, resisting the censorship of the press, and making the lightning of the skies a pastime for himself and his son,—the stripling surveyor, Geo. Washington, roaming over the spurs of the Alleghanies and along the banks of the Shenandoah,—tribute money, unjust taxation, mutterings and rebellion, Lexington, Bunker Hill Revolution, independence, confederacies and constitutions, Fulton's humbug, commerce, arts, peace, prosperity, enterprise, expansion. May we not rightly call the smutty chronicle the index finger of Providence pointing to the hours on the chronometer of history?—An artist expends great time and labor in painting a panorama, and crowds find delight in gazing upon the canvas; yet it is of a limited space,—a ruin, a river, a city,—Thebes or Jerusalem, the Nile, the Hudson, or the Mississippi. But a newspaper is a daguerreotype of the whole world,—its warrings and diplomacies, its buyings and sellings, its governments and revolutions, its marryings, parturitions and dyings. A newspaper is a real microcosm,—the world made smaller, held in the hand, and brought under the eye. The huge telescope of Sir John Herschel is so swung that it reflects all the distant wonders of the sky, which sweep across its lenses, upon a small horizontal table under the eye of the observer; and analogous to this, a newspaper brings all the occurrences of remote continents, incidents at the North Pole and the Antipodes, under the light of your reading-lamp, and within the space of your parlor table. The evening has come, the damp sheet is spread out before you, and with an ill concealed impatience you sit down to see what new spectacle "Time, the scene shifter," has prepared for your astonished and delighted eye. The whole world is in motion before you. This is no small gossip about what took place under your own windows in Cock Lane; but as Isaiah, in the visions of prophecy, beheld the concourse from all quarters of the earth, the dromedaries from Midian and Ephah, the ships of Tarshish, and the forces of the Gentiles hastening to the rendezvous, so, in sober fact, the most remote and improbable agencies, from the four winds under heaven, are hurrying through the air and over the sea, to deliver their separate tidings in that small sheet of paper which you now hold in your hand. Camels, those "ships of the desert," are now traversing the arid wastes of Egypt and Arabia; steamers are now entering or leaving the harbors of Bombay, Odessa, Constantinople, Suez, Naples, Genoa, Hamburg, Cadiz, Southampton and Liverpool—ponderous engines of speed and power "instinct with life,"

"Tramp, tramp, along the land they ride,
Splash, splash across the sea;—

the Laplander with his deer, the Esquimaux with his dogs, the electric wires at Paris, Berlin and London, every instrument that can convey thought, every agent that can communicate intelligence, in every land, on every sea, in every city, and in every wilderness, on every road and every river, all are in motion, at the top of their speed, to open their budget, and entertain you, an humble looker-on at home, with the shifting panorama of the whole earth. Sometimes we weep, sometimes we laugh; we pity, we are indignant, we fear and we hope by turns, and are always wondering what will come to pass next.

THE NEWSPAPER AN AGENT OF HUMAN SYMPATHY.

The newspaper, then, is the peculiarity of an age of intercommunication, an agent of human sympathy. What else lies at the bottom of this conception but a just idea of man's fraternal relations? It is the cheap correspondence carried on between all members of the human family. What a man puts into a newspaper on the other side of the globe, is on the supposition that it will interest the rest of the family on this continent.—As we learn more of our fellow-men, we feel a kindlier interess in them. We rejoice in their prosperity, sympathize in their calamities, and cheer on their struggles for the right and the good. There are now too many newspapers abroad to allow a man to live like a snail. They enlarge the world to our knowledge and our love. Why is anything made public but on the belief that it will be of interest to many others? Why is it announced in your paper that Isaac and Rebecca were married on a certain day last week, but on the supposition that it will give you pleasure to know it? And when, lower down on the sheet, under that startling word *Deaths* your eye runs along, always with apprehension lest it fall on some well-known name, and reads that the aged father, the young child, the beloved wife, the rich the poor, the admired the honored, and the beautiful are gone, is it not taken for granted that even strangers will heave a sigh for the afflicted, and the world respond in sympathy to the incursions of a common foe? Read in this light the commonest advertisements which crowd our papers have a kindly odor about them. Say not with a cynic sneer, as though you were doubtful whether there was anything honest in the world, when a store-keeper advertises his wares, that it is all sheer selfishness; for if it is pleasant to announce a fresh supply of tallow or wool, hardware or muslins, is it not just as pleasant to some other one who wishes to know it? When a brace of young partners in trade insert their virgin advertisement, informing the world how happy they shall be to wait on customers, can you read it without entering into their fresh hopes and giving them your blessing in their new career?

Business advertisements! Waste paper! You know not what you say. Those ships which are to sail to every harbor in the world, those fabrics which have arrived from every commercial mart on earth, this iron from Russia, tea from China, wool from Smyrna, fruit from Malaga, coffee from Cuba, cotton from Georgia, sugar from Louisiana,—do they not preach to us at the corner of the streets, at the entering in of the gates, on our docks, and in our custom houses, and exchanges, sermons on the mutual dependence of mankind?—Charles Lamb has a very humorous conception in a letter to an acquaintance at New South Wales, on the difficulty of corresponding in a free and friendly manner with one at so great a distance, comparing it to the effort of talking through a tube to the man in the moon. It was a playful conceit; for, in sober judgment, the facilities for communiation between distant parts of the earth have destroyed the old confusion of ideas about longitudes, latitudes, and differences of time; the tubes are connected between the different apartments of our Father's house, as they are in our modern architecture, so that the freshness of sympathy and ardor of love are not lost in the great and dividing sea.

Take an example. The whole civilized world has been informed through the newspapers of the uncertainty which overhangs the fate of Sir John Franklin and his exploring voyage to the North Pole. How much of interest and sympathy have been exicted for him and his. His noble wife, who has spared neither money nor toil, who has never despaired when mariners have doubted, and Lords of Admiralty have desponded, and governments have abandoned hope—is there a home of civilized man between pole and pole in which her conduct has not elicited admiration and sympathy? Beats there a heart at this hour which does not pray, with the ardor of a personal interest, that this long lost and intripid mariner may be restored, if not for the sake of science, at least for the joy and reward of this brave and loving woman? How much time elapsed before the exploit of Leonidas at Thermoylæ was known of the Tiber we cannot divine. But a printing press accompanied the American army into Mexico. Scarcely was the first blow struck for freedom by the Hungarians before every eye was turned, every ear alert, every heart alive; for the daily *visitant* at our *dwellings* made all personal spectators and participators in the scene. The school boy in Vermont and Ohio, in his weekly declamation, has rehearsed passages from the eloquent appeal by Kossuth, through Lord Palmerston, to the civilized world; and the form of the young republican has dilated with emotion as he has recited the noble sentiment of Blum on the morning of his savage execution:

'Whether it be the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The proper place for man to die
Is where he dies for man.'

An ambitious man is the greatest enemy to himself of any in the world besides; for he torments himself with hopes, desires, and cares, which he might avoid, if he would remit of the height of his thoughts, and live quietly.

Humility is the forerunner of advancement and honor; and ambition the harbinger of destruction and ruin.

There is no man so contemptible but in distress requires pity. It is inhuman to be altogether insensible of another's misery.

Sound not the vain trumpet of self-commendation, and forget not to remember your own imperfections.

Hopes and cares, anger and fears, divide our life; would you be free from their anxieties, think every day will be your last, and then the succeeding hours will be the more welcome, because unexpected.

Never speak ill of any man: if of a good man, it is impiety; if a bad man, give him your prayers.

It is more prudent to pass by trivial offences than to quarrel for them; by the last you are even with your adversary, but by the first above him,

If some are refined, like gold, in the furnace of affliction, there are many more that, like chaff, are consumed in it. Sorrow, when it is excessive, takes away fervor from piety, vigour from action, health from the body, light from reason, and repose from the conscience.

FREE NEGROES.—The Charleston Mercury opposes the proposition to remove the free negroes from that State. It considers such a measure objectionable, on the score of expediency. It says they are a peaceful and orderly people, and we have seen no reason to suspect them, either of a disposition to conspiracy or to riot. Their sympathies are with the whites rather than with the blacks. Many of them are slaveholders, and a good portion are industrious, sober and usefnl members of the community.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1851

Infidelity.

It has presented itself to the world, first in one form then in another, until it has assumed almost every possible shape and hue which we should suppose the arch enemy of mankind was capable of inventing. The downright, open-faced Infidelity of France in the latter part of the last century, may have been regarded by many as the last effort of the enemy to substitute this hydra-headed monster for Christianity. Infidelity triumphed in France. The Sabbath was abolished, the churches shut up, and a new system of reckoning time adopted, by which it was hoped that all traces of the Christian religion would be obliterated. The marriage ceremony was disregarded, and an unblushing woman decked in immodest attire was taken into the temple and worshipped as the goddess of nature. "Death is an eternal sleep," was written over their altars of worship, and they boldly proclaimed that the highest happiness to be attained in this world was the free indulgence of man's own inclinations. But while this new mode of worship, if it is proper to style it so, was going forward, the streets of Paris were all the while running blood. Men worshipped at the shrine of beauty, while the guillotine was in constant motion; heads were rolling from beneath the blows of the axe, as freely as lambs and bullocks were slain at the dedication of the first Temple, and the best blood of France washed the streets of Paris as copiously as April showers. And thus matters went on, the actors in these scenes steeped in crimes, and the populace generally steeped in pollution, as if that God who is jealous of his own honor, had left the unfortunate city to its own destruction, by withdrawing every restraining influence of His Holy Spirit from its inhabitants. Infidelity had a fair trial of its merits, and of its effects upon the hearts of men. The picture which it has left the world to look upon, is a most horrible one, and it would seem that a review of the history of France during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, would be enough to turn any young man away in disgust from such sentiments as were then entertained in France; and, no doubt they did turn thousands and hundreds of thousands, for it can scarcely be called presumption to say that God permitted this horrible state of things to show the world the effect which Infidelity would produce on the minds of men, and women too, when they are completely given over to that fearful delusion. But Infidelity could not live, even in France, with the reins of government and the guillotine in the hands of its abettors, for its fruits were too revolting to win the affections of men, depraved and corrupt as is the human heart. A formal Christianity superseded the reign of Infidelity; but time must disclose the fact whether France, as a nation, has received the full measure of her punishment for national sins in her awful departure from God.

Little bands of Infidels of the French order, have sprung up in more modern times; but they have never met with much success. Their communities have fallen to pieces in less time than their founders were occupied in getting them up. Downright Infidelity has but few charms to the eye of the world now, and hence it appears to have become necessary for Satan and his agents to invent "some new thing" by which men shall be led to reject the Bible; and he appears to have met with considerable success of late, as we can easily show.

Resolved. That between corrupt politics on the one hand, *and corrupt churches* on the other—between the politicians and parties who enacted this law, and priests who are preaching its enforcement—there is no hope for this Nation, unless it shall very speedily be brought to prefer honesty to knavery, both in its religious teachers and civil rulers.

Resolved, That were the current *religion* of the country to be exchanged for *blank infidelity*, the abolition of slavery would be compatively *easy*.

These resolutions hail from the late Syracuse Anti Fugitive Slave Law Convention, which was composed of such men as Gerritt Smith, Rev. Samuel J. May, a Unitarian clergyman, and three hundred others of the same ilk. Gerritt Smith, till recently, and for ought we know, now is regarded as a conscientious Christian; but his extreme ultra notions on the question of slavery will be very likely to lead him, as it has Garrison and many others into Infidelity. The Bible, as interpreted by ninety-nine hundredths of professing Christians, is not quite strong enough for them.—Their *goodness* leads them beyond its teachings, and when they find themselves in this position, they turn round and delare war on the churches, and declare publicly that if blank infidelity were exchanged for the *current* religion, the abolition of slavery would be comparatively easy. Perhaps it might; and in a way similar to the abolition of monarchy in France in 1789. This class of men are becoming Infidels through the pride of their own hearts. They seem to fancy that they are the only men in the world that are *real* Christians, and prefer blank Infidelity to the "current religion." Garrison and his right hand man, Fred. Douglass, with their followers, have got to be *old* infidels. Gerritt Smith and his followers are on the road, and bid fair soon to overtake their illustrious predecessors.

There is still another class of fanatics of a very different stamp from any we have yet alluded to, but who are travelling the same direct road to Infidelity. They comprise all that class of persons who believe in "*spiritual rappings*," as they are termed, and also those who adopt the teachings of Andrew Jackson Davis. In the case of the "*rappers*," so far as we have been able to learn, from the testimony of those who have heard them,—for we have never been so lucky as to hear a "rap" from a "spirit"—they teach doctrines directly at variance with the word God; the most prominent of which is their uniform testimony in regard to the state or condition of disembodied spirits—all are happy, without a solitary exception. This is a *direct* attack the truths of the Bible, and its effect upon the minds of those who embrace the "rapping" system is to destroy their faith in the Word of God. We know of several instances where professing Christians have renounced their religious opinions, and have left the church to which they belonged, directly after adopting this Rochester humbug, and we believe the result is the same in every instance. Whenever a professor of religion gets his mind entangled with this miserable delusion, he is either compelled to renounce it as an imposition, or to exchange his faith in Christ for a religion of mere *empty sounds!* This business is carried on through "*mediums*," by which it is understood that two or three men, or women, are made the mediums through which the spirits converse; and these "mediums" are generally very active in spreading the *new faith*, as we have heard it called. From present appearances, we should judge that it is to have quite a run, and that "if possible the very elect be deceived by it." A little circumstance that occurred in Boston two Sabbaths since, will show the zeal and *sincerity* with which these advocates of *spiritual rappings* defend their cause. The Rev. Mr. Coolidge's church and congregation were so badly annoyed by the "knockings," that the Rev. gentleman paused in the midst of his sermon to enquire as to their origin, but no one could account for them. The next day Mr. La Roy Sunderland, once a Methodist clergyman, but now the "spiritual" organ of Boston, called on the sexton of Dr. C's. church, to enquire if anything of the kind had been noticed, inasmuch as the spirits had informed him of the fact. The sexton subsequently satisfied himself that the noise was caused by a couple of Irishmen who were engaged in *knocking the clinkers off from the grate of adjoining house.*

Andrew Jackson Davis does not go the whole length with the "rappers," but admits that the sounds are sometimes produced by the toes of the "mediums," yet he contends that the "spirits" *do* perform some very queer capers. Mr. Davis has recently taken up his residence among us, has purchased a house on "the hill," and hereafter is to be known as a citizen of Hartford. As a neighbor and citizen we have not a word to say against Mr. Davis; from all that we have seen of him he appears to be a very quiet inoffensive sort of a man, and we wish we could say as much for the sentiments which he is striving to promulgate. He claims to possess the power of *second sight*, or of attaining, what he terms a "*superior state*." When in this condition he says he can see, understand, and communicate with the spirits in the other world. This *superior state*, we judge to be something which he can enter into at pleasure, and while in it he can investigate any subject that he pleases. His discoveries, or revelations, are written down at the time, and for several weeks past, Mrs. Davis has been in the habit of reading them on Sunday evenings to as many as choose to listen to her. A room on Main street, near the Center church, is occupied for the reading of these revelations. Some two or three weeks since he gave notice that the nature of the Stratford mysteries would form the subject of his next investigation, the result of which would be communicated by Mrs. Davis the next Sunday evening. At the request of a friend we stepped in to hear the result of this wonderful investigation. Mrs. D. appeared at the table in the centre of the room, with her manuscripts, promptly at the hour appointed, and commenced the readings. She is a graceful reader, and is not tinctured with a spark of false modesty, but, as if perfectly familiar with the business, she went through with her task, which occupied some forty or forty-five minutes, like a workman that "needeth not to be ashamed." In regard to the Stratford Spirits it was alleged that they were real, actual spirits, that they had *form* and *substance*, for he (Davis) saw five of them at Dr. Phelps' house. He ridiculed the idea advanced by Dr. Phelps, that they were *bad* spirits, for there are no bad spirits; the story of a "fabled devil" is incorrect, for there is no such personage. But there are jovial, frolicsome frisky spirits (who occasionally enjoy a little fun we suppose) and it was this order of spirits that made the figures at Dr. Phelps' house, and placed them in kneeling postures. Their object in doing this, as Mr. D. readily discovered while in his *superior state*, was to convince Dr. Phelps, who maintains family prayer, of the absurdity of kneeling. If we rightly understood the remarks in connection with with this, Ms. Davis has discovered that prayer is useless. Indeed, he contends in a work already published that it is of no use; and uses the old infidel argument to prove it, that the mind of God cannot be changed by prayer. He says that he discovered soon after he arrived at Dr. Phelps' house, that the boy who has figured largely in this this business was susceptible of a high magnetic influence, as was also the girl. The influence of the one was attractive while the other was repulsive, so that when the Bible and other books flew *from one of them it went in the direction of the other.* This was caused by *magnetism alone*, and not by the spirits, as has been supposed. A paper was dropped near the gate while he was there, which the boy picked up and brought directly to him—*The ink was not yet dry* in which the characters were written. This paper, Mr. D. affirmed, was dropped by a spirit and the characters on it were written by a spirit, but he forgot to explain how or where the spirit got the pen, ink and paper, or what kind of a writing-desk he used on the occasion. The characters were similar to those which were written on a turnip a few days previous at the same place. Mr. Davis deciphered the hieroglyphics on the turnip, the purport of which was that all the world was called on to take notice that spiritual manifestations were about to become universal. And this wonderful annoncement was made to the world on a Stratford turnip!

We might give further illustrations of these readings, but we think the above specimens will suffice, with the exception, perhaps, that Mr. Davis announced last Sabbath evening, as we are informed, that Benj. Franklin is the author of the "spiritual rappings," which are made by the spirits by means of *electricity*; the superior sagacity of the old philosopher enabling him in the spirit-world to invent a medium of communication with the inhabitants of this, through the agency of his favorite science! But having extended our remarks to a much greater length than we designed when we commenced this article, (and they might be continued to an almost endless extent in showing the numerous ways in which Infidelity gains a foothold in the hearts of men,) we must bring them to a close with a brief observation on the *credulity* of Infidelity. It is a fact susceptible of the most incontestible evidence that Infidels generally are the most credulous men in the world. They reject the Bible for want of evidence of its truth, when satisfactory evidence might be produced to any extent, and they will believe the most absurd nonsense without a shadow of evidence to sustain it. Abner Kneeland was a man of more than ordinary powers of mind, but he rejected the Bible and became an open hearted Infidel. Very soon after this, he engaged in the ridiculous business of digging for Kidd's money, having found a girl of suspicious character, who assured him that the "divining rod" would work in her hands.—And so it is with men to-day; they will reject the truth of God, and believe the most absurd and wicked nonsense that the skill of the most subtle imposter can invent, without ever stopping to enquire for evidence of its truth. Spiritual rappings and Davis' revelations will have their day, and be numbered with the things that were; but their fearful effects upon the immortal destiny of many souls will be known hereafter. They will die out as hundreds of errors have already, to make room perhaps for some more plausible and deadly error leading directly in the same track to *Infidelity*.

The Next Peace Congress.

To the Friends of Peace in the United States.

It is well known to the people of this country, that there have been held, within the last seven or eight years, four general Peace Congresses in the Old World—the first in London in 1843, the next at Brussels in 1848, the third at Paris in 1849, and the fourth at Frankfort in Germany last summer; each attended by a large number of delegates from different and distant parts of Christendom, and many of them distinguished not only for their talents, learning and philanthropy, but for their high standing and influence in society, church and state; men speaking various languages, living under almost every form of government, and professing a wide diversity of political and religious views, yet all drawn together by their attachment to the cause of peace as an object of common and absorbing interest to the whole human race.

These Congresses have served, as they were designed, to promote fraternal intercourse, and strengthen the bonds of amity, between the people of different countries; to bring the friends of peace in particular into fuller acquaintance with each other in their great work; to devise and agree upon the best means of accomplishing their object, permanent peace among all nations; to present and keep this object more prominently before the world, as a grand desideratum of the age; and especially to fix the attention of both people and rulers on the duty, importance and feasibility of gradually abating the enormous evils of the present war-system, and finally superseding its alleged necessity, by the adoption of rational, peaceful, Christian substitutes, far more efficacious than the sword for all purposes of international justice, security and peace.

The next of these world-congresses is to be held at London, probably about the middle of the coming July in connexion with the World's Industrial Exhibition, that grand development of the new and better spirit which has begun to pervade the nations; a demonstration that would have been impossible fifty or even twenty years ago; itself a decisive proof of the progress already made in our cause, one of the fruits of the general peace enjoyed in Europe for some third of a century, and likely to become an important auxiliary in the work of universal and permanent peace. It must of course be an occasion of great interest to all persons of enlarged philanthropic views, and will doubtless draw together vast multitudes from every continent and well nigh every country on the globe.

Such an opportunity for the cause of peace has never occurred in the whole history of our race; and, desirous of turning it to the best account, the American Peace Society, in concert with their co-workers in this country and in Europe, would request the friends of peace throughout the United States to aid us in procuring from their respective localities suitable delegates to the proposed Peace Congress in London next July. We address them thus early in order to give ample time for preparation. We should of course prefer the most devoted, thorough-going friends of our cause, more especially judicious, Christian men; but there will be required in delegates only an intelligent, cordial, active interest in the promotion of international peace; and any person of good general character, disposed to co-operate in efforts for the abolition of war as a custom repugnant to Christianity, and hostile to the best interests of mankind, will be welcomed to membership in the Congress.—We would invite not only Peace Societies, but all other philanthropic associations, the friends of peace in any city or town, seminaries of learning, and all scientific and literary societies, local churches, and ecclesiastical bodies of every denomination, to send more delegates. Unable ourselves to canvass the country for the purpose, we would request our friends, in every part of the land, to inform us, at their earliest convenience, of any suitable persons in their vicinity who may be inclined, or might be induced, to attend as delegates. The persons, selected by any of the bodies we have designated, can receive if they choose, a commission from our Society; and we request in any event, the communications of their names to us, or to the American Peace Congress Committee, as early, if possible, as the first of June, and as much sooner as may be convenient.

The World's Industrial Exhibition is to be opened in the Spring; but, as the fee for admission will for a time be excessively high, and as all minds will be for a few weeks, perhaps for months, too much engrossed with that unique and magnificent demonstration to allow meanwhile a proper degree of interest in an object like ours, the Peace Congress is to be fixed at a day likely to secure the best attendance, and the largest share of public attention. We shall in due time inform our friends of the precise day of the Congress, not yet settled; but we are doubtless safe in saying now, that it will be in season for delegates to start in *packets* by the middle of June, or in the last steamer of that month. Past experience proves that no arrangements, satisfactory to all, can be made for taking out the delegates in a body; but we presume, that a passage out and back can be had in packets from Boston, New York or Philadelphia, for $100, perhaps for $75. The former is an offer already made by some lines from the United States, and the latter by lines from Canada; so that the expense of attending the World's Industrial Exhibition and Peace Congress, need not exceed some $200; a very cheap purchase of the advantages to be derived from attendance on such a Convention and Jubilee of the World; a privilege not to be expected by any man more than once in his life.

On behalf of the American Peace Society, and by order of its Executive Committee.

Charles Brooks, Chairman.
G. C. Beckwith, Cor. Secretary.
Wm. C. Brown, Rec. Secretary.

Boston, January, 1851.

The statement, which went the rounds of the papers last week, that Col. Benton had been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, was incorrect. Col. B. received a telegraphic despatch, stating that "all is well," by which it was designed to be understood that no combination had been entered into by the Whigs and Anti-Benton democrats, but which was interpreted by somebody who saw it, to signify his re-election.

Principles involved in the Annual Settlement of Pastors.

I mention as a third, and still more objectionable principle involved, that of a plurality of the interest; for disguise it as you will, it is there. And it is there to exert a most injurious influence.

Whatever recognition there may be of *mutual* interests, still there is understood to be so much that is *personal*, as that it is not safe for either of the parties in interest, to trust the other, beyond a single year.

Now if it be desirable to cultivate, and perpetuate a mutual jealousy between those whose religious interests ought to be as fully blended, as is consistent with individual accountability, I know of no arrangement so likely to secure the object.

But brethren is it best, as soon as religion begins to run low in a given church, that its members, instead of returning to God from whom they have wandered, should look upon their Pastor as the direct, or indirect cause of their lukewarmness, and turn their attention to hastening away the scapegoat, with all their sins, as well as his own, upon his head.

Or is it best on the other hand, for Pastors, as soon as trials and difficulties beset their path, to begin to look out for some more desirable field of labor, and perhaps at the very time that they ought to be taxing all their powers, to save a distracted church, to settle down in shameful indifference, determined on leaving as soon as their present engagement expires.

Now every one will say that this is all wrong. The people are wrong, and pastors are wrong, in taking such courses.

But are not these, and a multitude of other practices more or less nearly related to them, the mutual results of holding Pastors in a position, that they cannot feel themselves fully identified with any church?

Brethren why do you not subject your deacons to a similar process?

Why not sit in judgment annually upon them?

You may say that they are not salaried men.—But is this the real cause of the difference that is made between them and pastors?

Is there nothing but pecuniary considerations involved in this matter?

If your pastor would live entirely upon his own resources, would you overlook every other consideration, and assure him at once, of a permanent home with you, as your spiritual guide?

Will you stand up boldly and say, if he will let alone your "carnal things," you will take such "spiritual things" as he is pleased to give, "asking no questions for conscience sake?"

Is it not rather the case that this distinction in favor of deacons, arises from the fact, that they are considered as a part of the church itself; while Pastors are but members on sufferance?

I think this is it; and look upon it as a state of things working constant injury, to both churches and pastors.

We shall look in vain for permanent, established, and growing churches, under this course of operation.

There may be temporary prosperity; the "new broom may sweep clean," the new pastor may, while brethren heartily co-operate with him, gather a goodly number into the fold; but what avails this, so far as permanent prosperity is concerned, if, as soon as the novelty of the thing is past, there commences a course of operations to get rid of him, grieving the more substantial part of the body, and well nigh destroying in their feebleness, the Lambs that have been gathered in, and are from the very nature of the case, most tenderly attached to the instrument, or agent employed by the "great Head of the Church," in their salvation.

Said an aged deacon to me a few years since, speaking of the church with which he was connected, we have exchanged Pastors frequently for a number of years, and although we have sometimes bettered ourselves in the men, yet we have lost ground with every exchange.

And that church is still losing ground by the same process.

Nor is their history at all peculiar.

There may be exceptions; it were strange if there were not. But would the abandonment of this practice put an end to those frequent changes?

Not at once. The thing has been going on too long; the disease has assumed too much of a chronic character, to be immediately cured. Certain it is that they will never cease, so long as the practice under consideration continues.

Churches must come to feel that the Pastors they have, are the very men they should have, and Pastors to feel, that the fields they are cultivating, are the very fields they should cultivate.

And then when things are not as the should be, instead of either, or both parties, looking to a separation as the source of deliverance, they will consult together, and mutually co-operate, looking to him who hath "all power in heaven and on earth," to deliver them from their straits, and bring them into a "large place."

I purpose further to discuss this matter, in its different relations, if time can be secured.

Carlos.

Madison University.—We see by a statement in the Christian Review of January 1851, derived from a reliable source, that the effort to raise the endowment of $60,000 has been so far successful, that near $50,000 have been already subscribed, and a considerable sum beyond that is regarded as safely pledged, and the number of students sixty-one,—a goodly number certainly. The balance, with proper effort, might be easily raised, and then it will be placed on a substantial foundation, and young men, we hope, may still go forth from it to bless the world, even in greater numbers than before.—*Bap. Reg.*

The Alms House.—At a Town meeting held at the City Hall on Monday afternoon it was voted that an addition be built to the North wing of the main building of the Alms House, for the safe keeping of the criminals. Three thousand dollars were voted to carry the object into effect and to make some other improvements in the buildings on the farm. This is a reform that has been needed for a long time. Criminals who have been sent to the Town House for petty offences have been placed in the same rooms with the virtuous poor, who by age or misfortune have been compelled to seek an asylum at the Alms House. Honest and virtuous citizens, however poor they may be, should never be compelled to associate with the vicious and lewd characters that are almost daily sent to the Town House as a *punishment* for their deeds.

Railroad Correspondence.

Station House, Jan. 15th, 1851.

Mr. Editor:—I am not about to write an Essay on Railroads, or give your readers a description of the Great Iron Horse and his Carriages.—They have most of them no doubt seen them for themselves. Nor shall I attempt to paint the scenery, or describe the country, as we are whirled along over the vallies and streams, and through the rocks and mountains, by the power of steam. But a thought or two has been suggested, by reading the articles of "Carlos," which may do for "copy," if you have nothing better. As to the views of "Carlos" respecting a "hireling ministry," "living by the year," &c., I may say something more definite and direct at another time, though I presume we shall have no contentions. That ministers are "moveable commodities" is a matter of fact, and the season is just at hand for our annual demonstration of it. The pastoral year among Baptists, is drawing near its close. And the "Annual meeting" convened, not to be sure in the Hall of the Inquisition, with its *fires* and *pincers*, and *racks* and *gridirons*; but in the meeting-house or Lecture room, with all the wisdom, critical accumen, calculation and forethought, they can summons, is deciding, or has decided the fate of him, who has been hired for a consideration, to preach and pray for the church and Society, the current year. And though his body may escape the racking and roasting of the heretic in the hands of the Inquisitor, his character and influence, may exhibit some marks of torture. And he may be as ignorant of the purposes of those who sit in judgment upon his destiny, as the poor heretic is, when the "Holy Father" leads him upon the trap door, through which he is to be landed in his last resting place. But who will say this is not all right? Are the people under any obligation to consider the minister as having any rights or claims, except to the dollars and cents they have agreed to pay him? Surely not. And New Englanders, we know are indebted to much of their prosperity, to the peculiar tact they have, of taking care of themselves. Hence if we employ a man to make stone wall, cut wood, or preach, he must work to suit us, and earn his wages, or be dismissed from our service. So if we are over-reached in the purchase of an inferior article, we exert our ingenuity to make the best shift we can with it, so as not to suffer loss.

But I am getting off the track. The idea that I was about to suggest was this, viz: That it would be an excellent plan, in these days of rapid progress, and frequent change, for a minister to obtain a convenient sized car, fit it up as comfortably as possible for himself and family, and keep it on the track. He might probably secure the privilege of remaining on the "turnout," at the different stations, while his services were needed in the vicinity, and then he could move on, with very little trouble to himself, and without any *expense* to his employers. True he and his family might be rolled and jolted a little by the passing trains, and perhaps once in a while "run against," but this is no more than what happens under other circumstances.

Nor would it be less advantageous to his employers. For should the minister prove unsound, be too independent, or say anything to displease those who pay him his wages, why he could be trundled off out of the way, before he was aware of it, and thus the people be saved entirely from any pernicions influence.

Now Mr. Editor, isn't this a grand idea? Does'nt it meet your mind exactly? And yet I don't propose to ask a single penny for the discovery, but freely give both ministers and people all the benefit of it. But the firemen are getting up the steam and I must close. If the train should not be off too soon, you may hear from me again.

Yours, &c. A Passenger.

Rev. John Newton on D. D's.

This eminent divine never had a fancy for *titles*. He looked upon the office of a preacher of the everlasting gospel as something to which mere sounding titles could add no weight. It was enough for him to know that the office was from Heaven, and that College honors and diplomas could add nothing to the dignity of an office from such a source. In one of his published letters to a friend in Scotland he alludes to titles in this way:—

'Dear Sir:—I have been hurt by two or three letters directed to Dr. Newton. I beg you to inform my friends in Scotland, as they come in your way, that after a little time, if any letters come to me, addressed to Dr. Newton, I shall be obliged to send them back unopened. *I know no such person; I never shall; I never will by the grace of God.*

The New Postage Bill

Which passed the House of Representatives rather unexpectedly last week, contains some features which will meet the approval of every citizen of the United States. A uniform rate of *three cents* postage on letters not weighing over half an ounce, without regard to distance is a great reform. But we are opposed to the idea of sending newspapers *thirty miles free* of postage. If they are entitled to the privilege of going the distance of thirty miles *free*, they are equally entitled to the privilege of going five, ten, twenty, or thirty miles further; and they should only be limited by the bounds of the State in which they are printed. The reduction from one cent to half a cent on all newspapers to any part of the state in which they are printed is all very well as far as it goes; but we hope the law will yet be so amended as to allow papers to circulate throughout the *state* in which they are printed *free*. A man is not to be blamed for living more than thirty miles from the place where his newspaper is printed and why should he be made to pay postage on it while his neighbor, whose Post Office is but twenty-nine miles gets his free? Under the new law newspaper postage is reduced to twenty five cents a year; but then *all* should pay this sum or *none*.

Italian Movement.—The "National Italian Committee," sitting in London, consisting of Mazzini, Saffi, and four others, has promulgated a plan for raising a loan of 10,000,000f., to be subscribed, one-half in sums of 100f. each, and one-half in sums of 25f. The money is to be deposited in a London bank, and is to be devoted to the service of the national cause in the "inevitable struggle" which is represented to be coming. Vouchers are to be given to the subscribers as in regular government loans, and the bonds are to bear an interest of 6 per cent.

The Canal Rail Road has declared a dividend of three per cent., payable after the 1st of February.

Revivals.

Extracts from letters of business received at the office of the Independent.

Windham, Vt.—'We have been enjoying a precious revival in this place for some weeks past, an account of which I design to send for publication soon.'

Pitcher, N. Y.—'Last Sabbath twenty-four persons were admitted into the Congregational church at Pitcher, N. Y., on profession of their faith in Christ, as the fruits of the recent revival in that place. The Baptist and Methodist churches have shared in the work.

'In North Pitcher there has been a good work among the Methodists, and the Congregational church is participating in it to some extent. Two or three young men were awakened and hopefully converted by hearing a sermon read by the deacon, when they had no other preaching; the church seems to be waking up.'

Oxford, Ct.—'The past four months has been a season of special religious interest; about fifty have been hopefully converted to God.'

Amherst, Mass.—An interesting and instructive account of a work of grace in the First Church, written by the pastor, will be found on our first page this week.

Bridgeport, Ct.—The secular newspapers report a very extensive revival at Bridgeport, in nearly all the churches; about one hundred persons having already joined the Methodist church. A correspondent of the New Haven *Courier*, writing from Bridgeport, says:

'I could but notice the characteristics of this revival as being very similar to that mentioned by President Edwards, as having taken place in Northampton, Mass., in 1735. The chief instrument, under God, in this revival, seems to be the labors of Rev. Mr. Redfield, from New York, a lay preacher belonging to an order in the Methodist Church called *local preachers*, a class of people who support themselves, and those depending upon them, by business, or by labor as other men, and preach on the Sabbath, or as circumstances will allow them to do from time to time.'

University of Rochester.—The amount subscribed for this Institution, we understand is $150,000, which places it in commanding circumstances, and the wide field of its operation must secure it an ample supply of students. It is said now to have about one hundred matriculated. We rejoice in its prosperity, which has only just begun its dawn. The energy and liberality of the denomination have been wonderful.

Chester W. Chapin, Esq. of Springfield, has been elected President of the Connecticut River Rail Road Company.

Proposals have been issued for publishing Sermons, Episcopal Charges, and other Writings of Bishop Onderdonk, of Pa., by subscription, in two volumes octavo: price five dollars. The Pennsylvania Bishop pursued a wiser course than his brother of New York, by resigning his office of Bishop at once, and thus preventing an immense amount of scandal; but we should not care to become publisher for either of them, if our object was to make money by the operation.

The orthodox meetinghouse in Royalton, Mass., was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, seventh inst, together with two barns belonging to Rufus Bullock; loss on the church, $8000; to Mr. Bullock, $2000; insurance $1000.

About four hundred fine wooled sheep, says the Rochester American, were killed by four dogs on the night of the 14th inst., on the farm of A. Champlin, Esq., in the town of Gates.

Long, the fugitive, has been sold at auction for $750. He was purchased by a Georgian, who was placed under bonds to take him further South.—The Richmondites exult over his compulsory return to slavery, and his sale was made as public as possible in order, as is alleged, to prevent others from running away.

Later from California.

The steamships Cherokee and Prometheus arrived at New York on Tuesday last; the former left Chagres Jan. 8, the latter Jan. 10. They brought one million six hundred thousand dollars in dust, and a large number of passengers. The news from San Francisco is a fortnight later.

The Markets, at San Francisco, were declining, owing to an overstock of goods.

The news from the *Miners* is generally of a favorable character.

The near approach of the assembling of the State Legislature occasions considerable speculation as to what that body will do towards relieving the State from the financial embarrassments which weigh heavy upon her.

A number of candidates are already in the field for the U. S. Senate; but who will be elected it is difficult to say. The assembling of the Legislature can alone determine its political complexion, and of course, the party affinities of the U. States Senator.

Improvements in San Francisco are rapidly progressing, and the city presents a far different aspect from what it did last winter.

The Miners are hard at work, and their labors yield a fair reward. Thousands are wintering in the mines preparatory to commencing operations in the spring, and improving the opportunity afforded by the temporary cessation of the rains, work sufficiently to pay expenses. A rich silver *placer* has been discovered a few leagues from Monterey, where a company is formed to work the mine upon an extensive scale.

A strong tide of emigration is setting towards the Atlantic States.

The cholera has finally disappeared both from San Francisco and Sacramento.

The total amount of gold cleared at the Custom House, from Nov. 12th, 1849, to Dec. 15, 1850, was nearly $29,000,000.

A party of seven Americans had been attacked by Indians beyond Mariposa and killed.

The Stockton Journal records a collision in the vicinity of Miquelsma Hill, in which 15 Americans and a large number of Indians were killed. The military force under Col. Rogers at Placerville, has been dispatched to the place.

There was no case of Cholera at San Francisco for 3 days.

The Cholera has entirely disappeared from Kingston, (Jamaica.)

The Steamer Atlantic.—This stea
been due two weeks or more, but as yet
has been heard from her. She sailed fro
pool on the 28th of December. There
speculation in the commercial papers
York in regard to her fate; the general im
seems to be that that some accident has h
to her machinery, by which she has been c
and that she will be heard from in due
way of the Azores. The Atlantic is one
largest ships that sails the ocean, and i
quence of her great length, it is not in
that an accident might have occurred i
weather, by riding two seas at once, the e
weight of her machinery and cargo (abo
tons) causing her timbers to give way in
ter.

A Criminal Accident.—Six four sto
buildings in process of erection on 21s
N. Y., fell on Wednesday last, burying
the ruins some thirty or more workmen e
in their construction. Five of the men w
out dead, and a number of the others w
dangerously wounded. It was ascertai
the mortar used in laying the bricks was l
better than mud. A number of accide
similar nature have occurred in New Yo
ously; and since this last tragedy, severa
ings partly erected have been pronounce
and further operations on them have b
pended by the authorities. A law should
acted making such gross neglect on the
master builders a criminal offence, puni
fine and imprisonment.

New Publications.

A Winter in Madeira, and a Summer
and Florence. William Holdredge, N
1850.

This work, understood to be from the
plished pen of Hon. John A. Dix, late of
ted States Senate from the State of New
not only an entertaining, but a valuable
tion to our literature. The part relating
ra is especially useful as containing the
an intelligent and leisurely survey of th
its inhabitants, its customs, its producti
We can commend the book to our reader
thy their attention.

For sale by E. Hunt, 6 Asylum st.

The Christian Review for January,
to hand, filled with its usual interesting v
Its contents are, 1. The last Fifty Years,
William Adams, D. D., of New York; 2
son's Poems, by Geo. P. Fisher, of Andov
3. Upham's Life of Madame Guyon, by
M. Williams, of Saco, Me.; The Ant
Sophocles, by Prof. James Boise; 5. Ele
Western character, by Rev. J. M. Peck
nois; 6. The Hellenes, Romans and Isr
translation from Trautmann's "Apostolic
7. The Papal Aggression in England, b
Green, of Brown University; 8. The I
Geological Science, by Prof. Loomis of W
College; 9. A Review of Kelly's Repor
University of Rochester, by Rev. Dr. T
New York; 10. Notices of New Publica
the editor, and 11. Intelligence.

"The last Fifty Years" is rather a brill
readable article. The Review of Ten
very fair. The article of Mr. Williams
dame Guyon, is timely and judicious.
tigone of Sophocles," is a very kind and
nating criticism of President Woolsey's
that play. Mr. Peck furnishes a very in
article on one of the most important su
the day. "The Papal Aggression in E
we have read with the least satisfaction c
ticle in this number. It will prove quite
gible to those readers of the Review wh
familiar with the questions involved in th
ecclesiastical contest in England. The
Prof. Loomis is an able and a valuable c
Book Notices and Literary Intelligence c
cultivated taste, sound judgment, and in
Mr. Cutting, and will serve to enhance
of the Review to the great majority of it
We rejoice to see this able work ente
New Year, with such unequivocal marks
perity.

'The American Journal of Insanity' fo
has been received. Art. 1, is on 'Baths a
ing, by Dr. Worthington; Art. 2, is on t
relations of the Insane' by Dr. Ray, supe
of the Butler Hospital for the Insane; A
the Cretins of Switzerland; Art. 4, is a
tion of Chief Justice Hornblower's char
jury in a case where the plea of Insanity
set up; Art. 5, is on the mental disorde
males. Those topics are ably and sati
treated. No person who desires in
in relation to mental disorders can aff
without this excellent work. As a medi
logical miscellany it is invaluable.

News of the Week.

Washington.

The Hartford Bridge Case.—The
Court of the U. S. this morning unanim
med the judgment of the Supreme Cou
necticut in favor of the Hartford Bridg
against the town of East Hartford.

The opinion of the Court was deliver
Justice Woodbury. They held first that
nal grant of the ferry to the town of H
public, municipal corporation, whose pow
ileges and property were conferred an
public purposes—was to be regarded a
public legislation, than as a contract, and t
been so practically treated from the ori
ferry down to the time of its suppressio
quently that the act of 1818, suppressing
even as against the town of Hartford, d
pair the obligation of any contract with t
protected by the Constitution of the Unit
2. *a fortiori*, that no rights of the tow
Hartford to the ferry, which were confe
act of incorporation, expressly to be hel
the pleasure of the General Assembly," w
ted by that act.

The decision of the Supreme Court of
icut, against the validity of the acts of th
ture, passed in 1836 and 1842, reviving
were sustained. The case was argued b
Chapman and Toucey, for East Hartfo
Messrs. Parsons and Baldwin, for the Br
pany.

Even with Him.—One of the conduct
New Haven Railroad, whose speech, sm
the French or German accent, subjects
occasional quiz from the passengers, w
"A happy New Year" by one of them,
trip on New Year's Day. "Oh! tank
merry Christmas, April fool, Fourt July,
rest," was his reply.—*Sun.*

Railroad Accident.—As the Newa
train was entering Jersey City, two Irish
thers, while playing on the track, were
the cow-catcher and one of them killed.
er had a leg broken. They were childre
Martin.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.—This steamer has been due two weeks or more, but as yet nothing has been heard from her. She sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of December. There is much speculation in the commercial papers of New York in regard to her fate; the general impression seems to be that that some accident has happened to her machinery, by which she has been disabled, and that she will be heard from in due time by way of the Azores. The Atlantic is one of the largest ships that sails the ocean, and in consequence of her great length, it is not impossible that an accident might have occurred in rough weather, by riding two seas at once, the enormous weight of her machinery and cargo (about 3000 tons) causing her timbers to give way in the center.

A CRIMINAL ACCIDENT.—Six four story brick buildings in process of erection on 21st street, N. Y., fell on Wednesday last, burying beneath the ruins some thirty or more workmen employed in their construction. Five of the men were taken out dead, and a number of the others were very dangerously wounded. It was ascertained that the mortar used in laying the bricks was but little better than mud. A number of accidents of a similar nature have occurred in New York previously; and since this last tragedy, several buildings partly erected have been pronounced unsafe, and further operations on them have been suspended by the authorities. A law should be enacted making such gross neglect on the part of master builders a criminal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

New Publications.

A WINTER IN MADEIRA, and a Summer in Spain and Florence. William Holdredge, New York, 1850.

This work, understood to be from the accomplished pen of Hon. John A. Dix, late of the United States Senate from the State of New York, is not only an entertaining, but a valuable contribution to our literature. The part relating to Madeira is especially useful as containing the results of an intelligent and leisurely survey of the Island, its inhabitants, its customs, its productions, &c. We can commend the book to our readers as worthy their attention.

For sale by E. Hunt, 6 Asylum st.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW for January, has come to hand, filled with its usual interesting variety.—Its contents are, 1. The last Fifty Years, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New York; 2. Tennyson's Poems, by Geo. P. Fisher, of Andover, Ms.; 3. Upham's Life of Madame Guyon, by Rev. N. M. Williams, of Saco, Me.; The Autigone of Sophocles, by Prof. James Boise; 5. Elements of Western character, by Rev. J. M. Peck, of Illinois; 6. The Hellenes, Romans and Israelites, a translation from Trautmann's "Apostolic Church." 7. The Papal Aggression in England, by G. W. Green, of Brown University; 8. The Phases of Geological Science, by Prof. Loomis of Waterville College; 9. A Review of Kelly's Report on the University of Rochester, by Rev. Dr. Tappan of New York; 10. Notices of New Publications by the editor, and 11. Intelligence.

"The last Fifty Years" is rather a brilliant and readable article. The Review of Tennyson is very fair. The article of Mr. Williams on Madame Guyon, is timely and judicious. "The Autigone of Sophocles," is a very kind and discriminating criticism of President Woolsey's edition of that play. Mr. Peck furnishes a very interesting article on one of the most important subjects of the day. "The Papal Aggression in England," we have read with the least satisfaction of any article in this number. It will prove quite unintelligible to those readers of the Review who are not familiar with the questions involved in the present ecclesiastical contest in England. The Article of Prof. Loomis is an able and a valuable one. The Book Notices and Literary Intelligence evince the cultivated taste, sound judgment, and industry of Mr. Cutting, and will serve to enhance the value of the Review to the great majority of its readers. We rejoice to see this able work entering on a New Year, with such unequivocal marks of prosperity.

'The American Journal of Insanity' for January has been received. Art. 1, is on 'Baths and Bathing, by Dr. Worthington; Art. 2, is on the 'Legal relations of the Insane' by Dr. Ray, superintendant of the Butler Hospital for the Insane; Art 3, is on the Cretins of Switzerland; Art. 4, is a republication of Chief Justice Hornblower's charge to the jury in a case where the plea of Insanity had been set up; Art. 5, is on the mental disorders of Females. Those topics are ably and satisfactorily treated. No person who desires information in relation to mental disorders can afford to be without this excellent work. As a medico-psycological miscellany it is invaluable.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

THE HARTFORD BRIDGE CASE.—The Supreme Court of the U. S. this morning unanimously affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Connecticut in favor of the Hartford Bridge Company against the town of East Hartford.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Woodbury. They held first that the original grant of the ferry to the town of Hartford—a public, municipal corporation, whose powers, privileges and property were conferred and held for public purposes—was to be regarded as an act of public legislation, than as a contract, and that it had been so practically treated from the origin of the ferry down to the time of its suppression; consequently that the act of 1818, suppressing the ferry, even as against the town of Hartford, did not impair the obligation of any contract with that town, protected by the Constitution of the United States. 2. *a fortiori*, that no rights of the town of East Hartford to the ferry, which were conferred by its act of incorporation, expressly to be held "during the pleasure of the General Assembly," were violated by that act.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, against the validity of the acts of the Legislature, passed in 1836 and 1842, reviving the ferry, were sustained. The case was argued by Messrs. Chapman and Toucey, for East Hartford, and by Messss. Parsons and Baldwin, for the Bridge Company.

EVEN WITH HIM.—One of the conductors on the New Haven Railroad, whose speech, smacking of the French or German accent, subjects him to an occasional quiz from the passengers, was wished "A happy New Year" by one of them, during the trip on New Year's Day. "Oh! tank you sar, meray Christmas, April fool, Fours July, and all ze rest," was his reply.—*Sun.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the Newark 9 A. M. train was entering Jersy City, two Irish lads, brothers, while playing on the track, were caught by the cow-catcher and one of them killed. The other had a leg broken. They were children of a Mr. Martin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17

THE POSTAGE BILL PASSED.—The House went into committe on the Postage bill.

Mr. Brown of Indiana, offered a substitute proposing a uniform five cent postage, &c. Rejected.

Mr. Cleveland spoke in favor of curtailing the franking privilege, which was greatly abused in sending electioneering trash.

Mr. Brown of Iowa, said that the question was now presented whether there shall be three cent postage at the expense of the Treasury, or five without.

The Committee rose on the motion of Mr. Potter who offered the previous question.

Mr. Hall moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Jones called for the reading. It provides that on each letter weighing not over half an ounce, a postage of three cents. No post office or route shall be discontinued, or compensation to the post masters be diminished, in consequence of the passage of this act, On printed matter of no greater weight than two ounces, one cent. Bound books, weighing not over thirty ounces, to be deemed mailable matter. Newspapers delivered in the State where printed, to be chargeable with only half of the foregoing rates, No postage on those mailed to actual subscribers in the county where printed, or within thirty miles, and fifty per cent to be deducted from the postage of magazines, when prepaid. Three cent pieces, three-fourths silver, and one-fourth copper, to be coined. Stamps, as now, to be provided and sold at post office. Forgery of them to be punished by fine and imprisonment. One million and a half dollars appropriated to meet deficiences in the revenue. Letters uncalled for, for the period of two weeks, to be published once only. The Post Master General to establish suitable places of deposit for letters in cities and towns, to be collected and delivered by carriers at one or two cents each.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived. Yeas 61, nays 139.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the first amendment to the original bill—namely, substituting *a three cent uniform rate* for the 3 and 5 cent rates, and decided in the affirmative. Ayes 121, nays 83. The other amendments were agreed to, that of establishing penny posts by ayes 106, nays 89. The bill, the synopsis of which is in the preceding part of this report, was then passed. Ayes 130, nays 75.

EFFECTS OF MASKING—*Two children terrified to death.*—About three week since two children, belonging to a man named Brown, formerly a waiter at the Globe Hotel, Exmouth, the one four and the other a few years older, were sent by the mother, who keeps a mangle, after a basket of clothes, and were met on the way by some boys, one of whom had on a most hideous looking mask. The boy, seeing the children frightened, ran after them, repeating some gibberish, which frightened them more, and having followed them until they turned the corner of the street, transferred the mask to another boy, who managed again to come in contact with the poor children, who returned home instantly, when their parents, seeing them so pale and trembling very much, inquired what the matter was, which they explained as well as they could. The shock, however, was so great that they never recovered it; their health declined daily. The one died three weeks after, and the other died on Wednesday last. Each of them in his illness often exclaiming, "He is coming," "I see him," "There he is," with other like expressions.—*Exeter (Eng) Gazette.*

ACCOMMODATING.—The Commercial Advertiser has a copy of a letter from R. M. Patterson, Esq., director of the Philadelphia Mint, to Mr. Brady, Postmaster, in this city, which is worthy of notice. Mr. B. had written to Gen. Patterson, asking for a supply of gold dollars in exchange for larger coin. The latter, in his reply, after declining the exchange, reccommends Mr. Postmaster Brady, to *refuse to make change*, and to insist on the 'exact half dime itself,' before delivering letters subject to that change. Verily, we begin to think with a quaint old writer, that "the people were undonbtedly created for the special convenience and pleasure of office-loving rulers."

N. B.—When the New York Mint goes into operation, gold dollars will shell out like corn from a corn sheller. The Philadelphia Mint has no time to attend to such small matters.

THE HOMICIDE AT MARION, ALA.—We learn from the South Western Baptist that, on the examination before the Coroner of the circumstances attending the killing of R. S. Morse by Mrs. Stillman, on the 23d of December, in Marion, Mrs. S. was acquitted. The Baptist says: "From the testimony in the case, it appears that during the absence of her husband, and while entirely alone, an attempt was made by Reuben S. Morse, a citizen of this place, to enter the private chamber of Mrs. Stillman, about seven o'clock, with foul intentions; and that, while in the effort to raise the window, he received the entire contents of a well-loaded shot-gun immediately over the right eye, of which he died instantly. Mrs. Stillman herself communicated the intelligence of the deed, submitted to judicial examination, and was acquitted."

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—*The Discipline on Slavery.*—This body, at its recent meeting, (says the Charleston Mercury,) on the motion of Dr. Whiteford Smith, adoptdd an important resolution touching the obnoxious section in the Methodist Book of Discipline on the subject of slavery. An attempt was made at the last meeting of the General Conference of the Church South, to carry a resolution, which seems to inculcate anti-slavery as a part of Christian duty. The motion failed by a few votes, though it was generally, if not unanimously, admitted that the said section was not of binding authority.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.

MISSOURI ELECTION FOR SENATOR.—A 26th ballot for U. S. Senator was had to-day with the following result—Greyer 70; Benton 55; Greene 31.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.

By an arrival to-day from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, we have dates to Dec. 1st. The Kafflrs on the frontiers were fast improving in civilization, and a Kaffir newspaper had been published. Sandalli, the Kaffir chief, had been executed.

William Bristol of Milford, aged about 40, hung himself in his barn on Monday.——A new paper is soon to be started in Bridgeport, to be called the Fairfield County Whig——Patrick Mahan, a brakeman on the Housatonic road was killed on Monday morning last, near Stepney; he fell between the cars when in motion and was crushed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18th.

The most destructive fire that has visited us since the destruction of Robb's Banking House, the Picayune office, and other buildings some months ago, commenced yesterday morning and continued to burn the entire day.

The Telegraph office being partially damaged has delayed this dispatch.

Among the property destroyed is the beautiful St. Charles Hotel, the first Congregational Church, adjoining the Methodist Church, on Poydras street, and about twelve other buildings—all of which are a heap of ruins.

The loss is estimated at *one million of dollars*—a considerable portion of which is insured.

A TRICK OF THE EVIL ONE.—A late temperance paper describes a species of sugar plum, now much in vogue as follows:—

"We have them before us as we write; have broken them and find them hollow, with about a fourth of a tea spoonful of brandy in them. We have poured out a table spoonful from as many as a boy could purchase for five cents. The sugar is saturated with gum, so that it is not soluble in water."

AUBURN, Jan. 17.

Trial for Murder.—The jury in the case of John Baham, on trial for the murder of Nathan Adler, a pedlar, after being out about two hours, brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentence will probably be postponed until after the trial of Alfred Baham, his brother, who is indicted for the same offence. The trial of Alfred will be moved to morrow. It will be recollected that Albert Baham is convicted of the same murder, and is sentenced to be hung on the 24th of this month.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.—The late Abolition Convention at Syracuse made arrangaments for a succession of agitating gatherings in different parts of the State, one principal object of which is to raise the money advanced and borrowed for the release of Chaplin.

The New York city auctioneers paid $85,566 13 duty to the State for the year ending Sept. 30. The rest of the State paid $343 46.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF STOLEN JEWELRY AT POTTSVILLE—We learn from the Miner's Journal, at Pottsville, that on Thursday last, while some children were at play upon the hill side, near Fishbauch, half a mile from Pottsville, one of the number discovered a small string fastened to a bush; his curiosity being awakened, the string was seized, and after pulling at it, he found that it became detached from some object beneath the snow. Upon an examination of the string, several gold rings were found upon it, and a slight search enabled them to discover an old stocking or drawerleg, with several hundred dollars worth of unfinished gold rings, pencils, chains, &c. In the vicinity another er string was found, fastened in the same manner, but leading off in a different direction, to the end of which there was a large amount of jewelry unfinished. The Pottsville Journal thinks these articles came from some large manufacturing house in Philadelphia or New York, and the spoil hidden beneath the snow by the party committing the theft, and the spot designated by the small strings, so as to enable them to regain their spoils in a future day.

Some six or eight American women, some of them married, have been arrested in New York for passing countefeit ten dollar bills on the Miners' Bank at Pottsville Pa. It appears that they are from Philadelphia. As much as $200 have already been placed in the hands of the police, as having been passed by these women on different traders.

George H. Brown, Esq. of Groton, commenced making, during the last year, a collection of newspapers. Before the new year came in, he had succeeded in obtaining a copy of every different paper pnblished in the New England States, and all printed in the year 1850. They number in all 446.

On the north of the White Mountains, in the little village of Randolph, is a shoemaker's shop, on one side of which is a schoolhouse, and on the other a church. The shoemaker's sign reads 'Solether for sal.'

Fifteen vessels arrived at Fair Haven on Wednesday and Thursday, of this week, bringing nearly forty two thousand bushels of oysters!

A returned California dog has made his appearance at his old home, in Burlington, Iowa. He was the property of a Mr. Pearson, who came home by steamer, and it is supposed that the dog, having been left behind, took the most direct route home, and made the overland route alone.

LIBRARY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.—At the last session of Congress an appropriation of $2000 was appropriated for the purpose of commencing a library for the use of the President.—Under the instructions of the President, a handsome and judicious selection of 900 volumns, comprising law, history science and literature, has been purchased and arranged in the White House. The nucleus of a sterling library has thus been formed and an annual appropriation will no doubt henceforth be made for its increase.

Letters from Rome announce that the United States' residents in that city have resolved on resistance to Pius IX's order to close their chapel within its walls.

NEW POSTAGE BILL.

The following is the bill reducing postage, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday last:

AN ACT REDUCING POSTAGE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That letters carried in the mails of the United States shall be charge dwith postage as follows:

Upon each letter not weighing over one-half ounce, three cents; and for each additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce, three cents. *Provided*, That no Post Office now in existence shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service, on any mail route in any of the States or Territories be discontinued or diminished in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from this act. *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to establish new Post Offices, and place the mail service on new mail routes established, or that may hereafter be established, in the same manner as though this act had not been passed. *And provided further*, That the compensation of the Postmasters shall not be diminished in consequence of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, There shall be charged upon each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every description of printed matter, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than two ounces, one cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent. Bound books, not weighing over thirty ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter under the provisions of this section. *Provided*, That newspapers delivered in the State where printed, shall be chargeable with only one-half the foregoing rates: *Provided, further*, That no postage shall be charged upon any newspaper mailed and delivered within the county where printed, or within thirty miles of the place where printed.

Provided, further, That the free circulation of newspapers within the county of their publication, or the distance of thirty miles from the place of publication, as hereinbefore provided, shall be confined to actual subscribers receiving their paper from the office of publication.

Provided, further, That fifty per cent. shall be deducted from the postage on magazines, when the postage shall be prepaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to coin, at the Mint of the United States and its branches, a piece, of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three-eigths of a grain, and that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the silver coins and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription 'United States of America,' and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters and other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable stamps of the denomination of three cents, to facilitate the pre-payment of the postages provided for in this act. And any person who shall counterfeit, alter or forge any letter stamps, or shall knowingly have in his possession any false, forged, or altered letter stamps, with intent to sell or use the same as genuine, shall be deemed to be guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five years.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000 to supply any deficiency that may arise in the Post Office Department.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any Post Office for the space of two weeks, in any city, town, or village, where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in a newspaper, which, being printed as frequently as any other, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said Office, to be decided by the Postmaster-General, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by him, at a charge not exceeding two and a half cents on each letter called for. And the Postmaster at such Office is hereby directed to post in a conspicuous place in his office a copy of such a list on the day or day after the publication thereof: Provided, however, If the publisher of any paper herein specified shall refuse to publish the list of letters as provided in this section, the Postmaster shall designate some other paper in which the list shall be published: and such publisher, so refusing, shall be deprived of all the benefits of this act, and the free exchenge now provided by law.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be in the power of the Postmaster General, at all Post Offices where the Postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States, to establish post routes within the cities or towns, to provide for carrying the letters to the Post Office by establishing suitable and convenient places of deposit, and by employing carriers to receive and deposit them in the Post Office; and all such offices it shall also be in his power to cause letters to be delivered by suitable carriers, to be appointed by him for that purpose, for which not exceeding one or two cents shall be charged, to be paid by the persons sending or receiving letters, and all sums so received shall be paid into the Post Office Department.

Provided, That the amount of compensation allowed by the Postmaster General to carriers, shall in no case exceed the amount paid into the Treasury by each town or city under the provisions of this section.

WHO COMMANDED AT BUNKER HILL?—It has long been a matter of dispute whether Gen Putnam or Gen Warren commanded the Americans at Bunker Hill. An English engraving of the portrait of Gen. Putnam has been discoversd at Salem, with an inscription which seems to throw some light on the matter. That inscription is as follows: 'J. Wilkinson Pinxit. Israel Putnam, Esq., Major General of the Connecticut Forces and Commander-in-Chief at the engagement on Bunker's Hill, near Boston, 17th June, 1775. Published as the Act directs, by C. Shepard, 9th September, 1775.

The steel-pen manufacture in Birmingham, is said to be exceedingly well conducted. The labor is not hard. It is much better paid than the labor of woman generally. It is to be regretted, however, that so few of those employed in pen-making, can make use of pens. They can make pens by myriads, but cannot write their own names!

A wager of $5000 proposed by Mr. Paine, that he could substantiate his claims to his new discovery by experimental demonstration, has been accepted by a writer in the Boston Atlas.

On the decease of a certain great man not much beloved, the following was inscribed in chalk upon his coach house door:

'He that giveth to the poor, lendeth unto the Lord. N. B. The Lord oweth unto this man nothing.'

The spire of the First Presbyterian Church in Utica, was a conspicuos feature in every landscape within many miles of the city. A gentleman residing on the hills northward, has offered to double his subscription to the church, to have the steeple rebuilt to its former height and thus restored to his view.

WORLD'S FAIR.—Jos. C. G. Kennedy, Secretary of the Central Committee, at Washington, informs the Committees of the different States, that all articles intended for exhibition at London, should be at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on or before the 25th inst.

PINE TREE SHILLING.—Mr. Oliver H. Easton, of this city, has shown us a "Pine Tree Shilling" bearing date 1652. He found it near Trinity College about 8 years ago. It is a genuine article, bearing the stamp of "Masschusetts,' date, &c. very plainly.—*Times.*

LONGEVITY.—Mrs. Hepsibah Hartshorn died in Amherst, N. H., on Saturday last, at the advanced age of 103 years and 9 months. She, of course, is one of the few who have lived to witness the opening of three half centuries. She was the last of a large family of children, who all lived to be over four score years of age.

CANAL ROAD.—A dividend of three per cent. has been declared by the Directors, payable on and after February 1st.—*N. H. Jour.*

Gov. Hunt has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension of John Kelly, accused of murdering Thomas Gleason, at Flushing, L. I., on the 1st inst.

Bishop Southgate has declined the Episcopate of California, to which he has been elected.

THE WORLDS FAIR.—The London News states that William S. Stell, Esq., an American gentleman resident in Manchester, addressed a letter to President Fillmore, suggesting that the forthcoming World's Fair would present a fitting opportunity for a visit from the head of this republic to the capital of the fatherland. Such an event he believed, would pave the way for a visit from her Majesty to the city of New York, the citizens of which would vie with each other in giving her a rapturous and national receptiion. He tendered Mr, Fillmore the hospitalities of his house at Manchester. To this letter, Mr. Fillmore replied, thanking Mr. Stell for his proffered hospitality, and expressing his regret that his official duties rendered it impossible for him to leave Washington for a sufficient length of time to visit England.

HERE READ THE TESTIMONY

Of that distinguished Physician, J. V. C. Smith, M. D., resident and Port Physician of the city of Boston, and editor of that celebrated work.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL JOURNAL,

As to the virtues of Dr. Corbett's Shaker Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

In Vol. 22, page 239, after speaking before of Corbett's medicines, thus writes the learned doctor:—

'Another equally deserving medical compound, called the 'Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla,' is also prepared by our philanthropic friend, expressly for the cure of cutaneous diseases. Were there any secret in the making of this article, or a single reason for supposing that the idea of driving a profitable trade into nostrums was entertained, we should be the last person in the world to give it notoriety. In the frankest manner possible, the process of making this medicine was circumstantially described to us, and the evidence of scientific practitioners adduced to corroborate the statement of Dr. Corbett. In justice, therefore, to the Doctor, we should be glad to have our friends prescribe this medicine.'

Made and put up by the Society of the Shakers. This invaluable preparation is for sale by

EDWARD BRINLEY & Co., Boston, Sole Agents.

Who warrant it free from all mercurial or mineral combination whatsoever. Look at what the able chemist, Profesor Hayes, who has tested it says, March 16, 1848. He says:—'The formula, exhibits some of the best of our native medicinal roots and plants, with substances of the highest repute as remedial agents, and does not include any mineral compound.'

Such evidence as the above is the greatest promise of Health.

Consumption is the greatest curse of our Northern latitudes. It is the blight of domestic felicity and the despoiler of beauty. It robs the cheek of its healthful bloom, the mind of its serenity, and the eye of its brilliancy. It wastes the form, dims the intellect, and plunges its victim into an early grave. The young and old, the serious and the gay', the city belle, the country lass, are alike its prey and its victims. Blessings on the man, then, whose genius and research furnished us with weapons to bid defiance to this 'Dweller of the Threshold!' He merits the applause and gratitude of ages.

The following certificate was handed us for publication. In giving it place in our columns, we do no more than justice to Mr. Fowle, in saying that this is but one of many similar testimonials of the good qualities and healing powers of his Wild Cherry Balsam.

N. E. Washingtonian, Boston, Feb. 29, 1849.

Mr. Fowle,

Dear Sir:—My mother. (aged about 80) has been afflicted for several years past with an obstinate cough, which at times has nearly proved fatal. On a visit to this city last fall, I procured for her a bottle of your 'Wild Cherry Balsam.' A short time after her return home, (Bristol, R. I.) she wrote me that it had helped her more than any remedy she had tried. A few days since she wrote me thus—'I am better than I have been for some time. The Balsam you gave me has made me nearly well.'—You are at liberty to use this unsolicited testimonial for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. Yours, very truly,

H. G. LUTHER

Dentist, 485 Washington st.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words 'Dr, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila.,' blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of

H. WISTAR, D. D.

Also the signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

☞ EDWARD BRINLEY & Co., Boston, Sole Agents.

For sale by S. Covill & Co., Wm. H. Allyn Hartford, and by Druggists generally.

Receipts for the week ending Jan. 22 1851.

A Corey to 1 v 14; Robert Francis to 44 v 13; Andrew Stark to 47 v 13; Rev F Bester to 4 v 12; Mrs Ruth Hodges to 1 v 15; F D Hughes to 7 v 14.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—The Baptist Minister's Conference of Litchfield Co. will hold their next meeting in North Colebrook on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. Bro L. B. Hart of Warren is appointed to preach.

DAVID WRIGHT.

North Colebrook, Jan. 3.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, in the North Baptist Church, in this city, by Rev. R. Turnbull, Mr. Horace D. French, of New Britain, and Miss Jane Moran of this city.

In Willimantic, by the Rev. Mr. Willard, Mr. Daniel F. Terry, formerly of Hartford, and Miss Jane R. Southworth, of Mansfield.

At Willington, Jan. 14th, Mr. Simeon Vinton and Miss Lucretia M. Coggshall.

In New Haven, Jan. 12th, Geo. Steele and Hannah S. Barker.

In Bridgeport, Jan. 12th, Harvey Suiffin and Susan Miller.

In Middletown, 2d inst., Reuben J. Clark and Laura J. Jones.

In Rockville, on Sunday 19 inst., by the Rev. H. R. Knapp, Mr. Jabez Sears of Vernon, and Mrs. Elizabeth Vinton of Ellington.

In New Britain, 16th inst., Gordon W. Quinley, of Middletown, and Miss Mary Stebbins of New York.

At New Haven, on the 12th inst, Lafayette F. Root, Esq, and Miss Elizabeth Benham.

In Ellington, Dec. 25th, by R. S. Hamilton, Esq. Mr. Edward M. Munsell, of Ellington, to Miss Cordella E. Kibbe, of Springfield, Mass.

In New Haven, at the Catholic Church, Jan. 12, Mr Thomas O'Keiffe to Miss Margaret C. Hayes.

In East Windsor, by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Albert S. Welles, of Enfield, and Miss Caroline Booth, of the former place.

At Kensington, on the 29th ult., by Rev. Mr. Robbins, Edward A. Blake, of this city, and Frances C. Strong, of Kensington.

At Avon, on the 1st inst., by Rev. S. Hubbell, Mr. Seth P. Norton, of Collinsville, and Miss Elizabeth E. Wilcox, of Avon.

DIED,

In this city, on the 15th inst., Rosanna Isham, wife of Oliver Wadsworth, aged 45.

In this city, on the 20th inst., Thomas Webb, Jr., aged 2 years and 20 days.

At East Hartford, on the 13th inst., Mr. Benjamin Loomis, formerly of East Windsor, aged 83.

At Rocky Hill, on the 11th inst., Josiah Butler, aged 78.

At Somers, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Henrietta Sexton, wife of Chauncey Sexton, aged 37.

At West Stafford, on the 11th inst., Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Augustus B. Collins, aged 21.

At New Britain, on the 14th inst., Miss Huldah Deming, aged 61.

At New Britain on the 11th inst., Millard F. only son of Amos L. and Harriet N. Finch, aged 5 months and 18 days.

At Lyme, on the 14th inst., Stephen J. Lord, Esq., aged 53.

In Fairfield, on the 12th inst., Miss Abigal Bennett, aged 86.

In Southport, on the 2d inst., Maria Bulkley, aged 21.

At Essex; Mrs. Lucretia R., wife of Josiah E. Nott, aged 30.

At East Haddam, on the 4th inst., Mr. Jesse Dee, aged 35.

At Canterbury, Mr. John B. Burnett, aged 68.

In South Canaan, Dec. 14th, Wm. Holabird, aged 87.

In South Windsor, Dec. 22d, Russel Stedman, aged 72.

In Stratford, Jan. 8th, Miss Emiline A. Plumb, aged 20.

At Seymour, on the 10th inst., Mr. Samuel Bliss, aged 42.

In New London, on the 17th inst., Miss Mary Ann Stevens, aged 23 years.

Thus has fallen, by that fearful scourge of our climate, consumption, another lovely youth. And another family in this city of mourners, has been plunged into deep distress. They knew that disease was doing its fearful work upon the loved one, but did not expect so speedy a termination of the scene.

Even her physician to whom she put the question in consequence of the singular feelings she experienced, told her that he did not think there was any immediate danger, but in a very few minutes she was a corpse.

This is the second death in the family within a short time, and what adds still more to their sorrow is the infirm health of the farther, who has been living for some two years on the confines of two worlds.

But they "mourn not as those that have no hope. They are consoled with the sweet assurance of meeting the departed ones beyond the reach of sin and sorrow, pain and death, to be reunited, an unbroken family in heaven.—*Com.*

Advertisements.

PROSPECTUS

—OF—

HAYWARD'S GAZETTEER

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

This work will comprise descriptions of all the States, Territories, Counties, Districts, Towns, Cities, Villages, Governments, Literary and other Public Institutions in the country of the United States;—also, of its Mountains, Valleys, Seas, Islands, Capes, Bays, Harbors, &c.;—also, of its Lakes, Rivers, Canals, Railroads, Waterfalls, Mineral Springs, Fashionable Resorts, &c.;—to which will be appended numerous Statistical Tables, a good Map of the United States, and a variety of handsome engravings. By JOHN HAYWARD, Author of the New England Gazetteer, Law Register, Book of Religions, &c.

When a new work is presented for public favor it is proper that sufficient reasons should be assigned that the work proposed is of a useful character, and that it will be well prepared.

When it is considered that the first settlement of the United States is, as it were, but of yesterday, and that their vast and fertile regions, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and yielding the products of every clime, are filling up by an intelligent and enterprising people, in a ratio unprecedented in the history of any nation, no one can doubt the usefulness of such guides, or landmarks, as Gazetteers afford, to assist them in acquiring a knowledge of a country destined to become the glory of the world. Indeed, a good Gazetteer once in ten years, with frequent additions and corrections, is as necessary to persons of business or pleasure, as a well-prepared Directory is to the people of a large and flourishing city.

Throughout this wide spread land, new States and Territories are multiplying so rapidly, on the borders of whose magnificent lakes, rivers, canals, and railroads, new cities and manufacturing villages are springing up, as if by magic, that it requires an electric pen to keep pace with their progress.

A census of the United States for 1850 is about being taken, which will embrace a great amount of statistical information respecting the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufoctures, of the States, individually and collectively; the principal items of which will be embodied in this volume.

In regard to the preparation of the work, the Editor pledges his utmost fidelity and skill; and as zeal and perseverance in any laudable pursuit are generally rewarded by improvement, he trusts, that with the kind assistance of many distinguished literary men in various parts of the United States, he will be able to produce a Gazetteer, equal, if not superior, to any of his former publications, to which his friends and patrons are respectfully referred.

The Editor feels highly honored for the expressions of commendation contained in the following note from some of the most distinguished literary gentlemen in our country,—

"That there is a loud call for a new Gazetteer of the United States, is evident to every one who considers, that our country alters greatly in the course of ten years, as to many of its important interests.

"Its practical usefulness, if well executed, to all classes of our citizens, as well as to foreigners, who study the progress of our concerns, is obvious at the first glance.

"Thus demanded, it needs for its being properly collected, prepared, and edited, some one of long experience in such productions, of particular and accurate research and observation, of ability to condense, and skill to arrange facts, and of indefatigable application. However diversified these essentials for making a valuable Gazetteer are, we are happy to say, that, in our opinion, they are all possessed by Mr. HAYWARD, who proposes to issue such a work, and who has, and that repeatedly, travelled over no inconsiderable portian of the ground.

WILLIAM JENKS, D. D.
JAMES SAVAGE, LL. D.
EDWARD EVERETT, LL. D.
J. E. WORCESTER, LL. D.
BARNAS SEARS, D. D.
REV. JOSEPH B. FELT.

"May, 1850."

Agents are wanted to canvass the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island. for the above work.—Apply to C. M. WELLES,

182 Main street, Hartford, Ct.

RARE CHANCE.

One Hundred Agents Wanted.

EMPLOYMENT will be given to 100 or more agents to circulate a new and valuable book in the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Apply to C. M. WELLES,

Jan. 17, 46 192 Main st.

TO BAPTIST CLERGYMEN AND CHURCHES.

The Missionary Magazine.

—AND—

MACEDONIAN.

The subscribers would give notice that the time has arrived when the subscriptions to these two periodicals must be renewed.

The terms are the same as last year—viz:

Macedonian,	Single copies	25 cents.
	24 "	3,00 if to one address.
	40 "	5,00 " " " "
	100 "	10,00 " " " "
Magazine	Single Copies	1,00
	Four copies to one address	3,00
	15 " " "	10.00

Payments must *in all cases be made strictly in advance.* No change can be made in the terms, under any circumstance.

It is hoped that efforts will be made to increase the circulation of these valuable periodicals in every church in the state. The Frieght of the packages when sent by express will not generally exceed 12 1-2 cts. per month, and when several adjacent churches unite in procuring a large packag the cost of transportation will be proportionally reeduced. Please forward your orders immediately to

BROCKETT, FULLER & Co.

Agents for the State.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. TERRY respectfully announces to the citizens of Hartford and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to all cases of disease and sickness that may require professional aid.

Office and residence No. 4 Asylum st.

3m 44

Works Just Published,

BY GOULD AND LINCOLN,

The Foot-Prints of the Creator; or, The Asterolepsis of Stromness, with numerous illustrations. By HUGH MILLER, author of "The Old Red Sandstone," &c. From the third London Edition. With a Memoir of the author, by LOUIS AGASSIZ.—12mo. cloth, $1,25

Mothers of the Wise and Good, By JABEZ BURNS, D. D., author of 'Pulpit Cyclopedia.' 16mo. cloth, .75

Religious Progress; Discourses on the Development of the Christian Character. By WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D. 12mo, cloth, .85

Lectures on the Lord's Prayer, by WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D. 12mo, cloth, .85

The Marriage Ring; or How to make Home Happy. From the writings of JOHN ANGELL JAMES. Beautiful illuminated edition. 18mo. cloth, gilt, .75

The Life and Correspondence of John Foster. Edited by J. E. RYLAND, with notices of Mr. FOSTER, as a Preacher and a Companion. By JOHN SHEPARD. A new edition, two volumes in one, 700 pages. 12mo, cloth, 1,25

The Psalmist, [Pulpit Edition.] A new collection of HYMNS, for the use of Baptist Churches, by BARON STOW, and S. F. SMITH, with and without Supplement. 12 mo, large type, fine paper, in various bindings, sheep, 1,25

The Heavenly Footman; or, A Description of the Man that gets to Heaven; together with directions how to run so as to obtain. By JOHN BUNYAN. 32mo. cloth, gilt, 31

38tf

DENTIST

DR. J. B. TERRY having associated with him DR. A. NEWTON, an experienced and accomplished workman, is prepared to execute all orders in DENTISTRY in a satisfactory manner.

☞ We have concluded to *reduce the price* of TEETH, and will hereafter *make* and *set* Teeth at lower rates than any other Dentist in the city. Some of the *best* work in this line of business, ever done in New England, has been executed by Dr. Terry, and he is determined that the high reputation of his work shall be fully sustained.

3m 44

CLOCKS

—FOR—

CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

RAILROAD STATIONS &c.

THE Subscribers having made important improvements in the Construction of Clocks, especially in the apparatus for counteracting the influence of the changes of temperature upon the peudulum and in the retaining power (which keeps the clock going while being wound) together with a most precise method of adjusting the pendulum to correct time, are prepared to furnish clocks of a quality superior to any made in the United States, both for accuracy of time keeping, and durability. They speak with confidence, having tested their performance for several years. The terms will be such as to afford purchasers ample opportunity of testing their qualities, and all clocks not proving satisfactory when completed may be rejected.

Address

SHERRY & BYRAM.

Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, Long Island.

Mr Byram has fully established his reputation as one of the first clock-makers in the World.—*Scientific American.*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. W. DIMOCK & Co. expired by limitation on the 31st ult., and is by mutual consent dissolved. The claims due to and from the concern will be settled by either of the subscribers, at the old stand, No 127 Main street.

J. W. DIMOCK.
WM. H. KELSEY.

WM. H. KELSEY having purchased the entire stock of J. W. Dimock & Co., will continue business at the old stand, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers, with the promise that every effort will be made to give satisfaction.

WM. KELSEY.

The subscriber having sold his interest in the stock of Goods of the late firm of J. W. Dimock & Co. to William H. Kelsey, takes pleasure in recommending his successor to public confidence, as a young man well qualified to give satisfaction to his friends and customers.

J. W. DIMOCK.

45

WM. H. KELSEY,

(Late J. W. Dimock & Co.)

Draper and Tailor;

No. 127 Main Street,

HARTFORD, CONN.

A Choice assortment of Goods always on hand WHICH WILL BE MADE UP PROMPTLY TO ORDER, In the prevailing fashions.

Shirt Makers Wanted.

WANTED immediately at the *New Shirt Store and Manufactory*, No 16 Asylum st, 300 persons to work on, all the various parts of shirts to whom constant employment will be given at liberal prices and cash. Experienced hands will meet with liberal encouragement.

E. A. PARKER.

Jan. 10th 4w 45

The American Chapel at Rome.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated at Rome, Dec. 6th, of a correspondent of the Daily News, relative to the suppression of the American place of worship in that city:

I have already had occasion to mention the service rendered to the ecclesiastical authorities by the American *charge d'affaires*, Mr Cass, during the siege of Rome, and the gratitude professed to him by the inmates of the Propaganda College for having induced the triumviri to allow them to remain unmolested by the republican soldiery. It was, in fact, owing to the representations of Mr. Cass, that the building was not turned into barracks.—The Pope, upon his restoration, expressed himself in the most flattering terms to Mr. Cass, thanking him repeatedly for what he had done, and professing the greatest affection for the American nation, an affection which had just then been increased by tidings received from China, announcing that four Roman Catholic missionaries, threatened with death by the enraged populace or fanatical mandarins, had been rescued from impending fate by the timely interference of the United States cousul. His Holiness, desirous of giving some proof of his gratitude, thought he could afford no stronger one than that of granting Mr. Cass permission to open a protestant chapel within the walls of Rome, for the use of the American visitors, a plan which had been in contemplation for some time, and for the realization of which, a conscientious and zealous clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hastings, came hither from the United States, somewhat more than a year ago.

Notwithstanding the Pope's express permission, so many hindrances arose that the chapel could not be opened last winter, and Mr. Hastings convoked his countrymen in his own apartments every Sunday morning, and conducted divine service there according to the Presbyterian rite. During the autumn of the present year, however, all objections appeared to be overcome; a suitable place was hired in the Via de' Pontefici, and fitted up as a chapel at an expense of about 300 dollars and Mr. Hastings,fully authorized by the government, opened the chapel and commenced divine worship just one month ago. From what has subsequently taken place, it seems that the same secret enemies, who had labored to prevent Mr. Cass's plan from being carried out, resolved to put a stop to the whole concern as soon as possible. Accordingly, last week, Mr. Cass received a communication from Cardinal Antonelli, to the effect that, in consequence of the official complaint of the cardinal vicar, the doctrinal decisions of the congregation of Propaganda Fide, and the earnest petitions of many English and American Roman Catholic residents, his holiness had been reluctantly obliged to withdraw the permission which he had granted with respect to the American Protestant chapel.

It may be easily imagined that Mr. Cass was quite taken aback by this despatch, especially as it was accompanied by a mass of documents confirmatory of the cardinal's statements, and moreover a paper, signed by most of the diplomatic agents in Rome, setting forth their opinion that even in his own house, the *charge d'affaires* would not be entitled, according to the customary privileges of international representatives, to hold prayer meetings or preachings for others than the members of his own family. Great stress was laid upon the *ex-cathedra* fiats of the Propaganda theologians, against which his Holiness, mortified as he professed himself to be at the occurrence, could not in conscience act; and the danger to the church by the introduction of heretical doctrines, and the scandal produced by their propagation at the very head quaters of catholicism, were adduced as additional considerations of the utmost importance. To gild the pill as much as possible, his Eminence hinted that an American chapel *outside the walls* of the city would not be interfered with, or, if that plan was not palatable, he stated that full liberty would be granted to Mr. Cass to open his own rooms to as numerous a congregation of his countrymen as he thought proper, in spite of the opinions of his diplomatic colleagues on the subject.—Mr. Cass is to have an interview with Cardinal Antonelli this afternoon; but it is not likely that he will be able to change the determination of the partisans of intolerance, who work upon the Pope by alarming his conscience, and thus bend him to sanction whatever they have decided upon in secret council.

The scope of Mr. Hastings' mission to Rome is entirely defeated, as he came here, supported by a large body of his fellow countrymen, to preach Protestant doctrines in a public chapel, and not to act merely as chaplain to the American charge, who may be changed every year, or oftener if such be the will of his government, and who may very easily be a catholic next time, and therefore not adapted to have a Protestant meeting in his house. It is unnecessary to observe that to remove *extra muros*, after having been granted a chapel in the city, and after having spent some money, considerable for an infant establishment, in rent and fittings, would be considered as a degradation by freeborn Americans. All or nothing is therefore their word—the principle of Protestantism, if objectionable within the walls, is equally so at the gates—the pretext is too flimsy to deceive a man of sense. Mr. Hastings officiated yesterday, and it is to be feared that it will be the last time he will be allowed to do so publicly in the Eternal City.

What is it to believe on Jesus.

BY TRYON EDWARDS.

It is to believe that *he is the only Saviour;* that "there is no salvation in any other;" "no other name under heaven, given among men whereby we must be saved." Acts iv. 12.

It is, to *feel your need him*; that you are guilty, and need forgiveness; sinful, and need to be made holy; under condemnation, and need to be pardoned; lost, and need to be saved.

It is, to believe that he is able and willing to save you, and to save you now. He is *able;* "almighty"—"able to save to the uttermost them that come unto God by him."—Heb. vii. 25. *Willing;* "not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentence." 2 Peter iii. 9. Ready to save you *now;* for "*now* is the accepted time, and *now* is the day of salvation." 2 Cor. vi. 2.

It is, cast yourself *at once, without reserve, on his mercy, trusting in him alone for salation.* Renouncing self-righteousness and self-dependence, all idea of meriting salvation by ahything you can do, and relying on what Christ has done; to give yourself up to him, just as you are, to be accepted, forgiven, purified, directed, and saved; to take him for your prophet to teach, your priest to atone, your king to rule over and in you, and also for your example, to be imitated in all your feelings, purposes, and conduct. Do this, and you will be a believer in Christ; and he shall be your refuge, your portion, your Saviour, all your salvation and all your desire.

I'll go to Jesus, though my sin
Hath like a mountain rose;
I know his courts, I'll enter in,
Whatever may oppose.

Prostrate I'll lie before his throne,
And there my guilt confess;
I'll tell him I'm a wretch undone,
Without his sovereign grace.

Perhaps he will admit my plea,
Perhaps will hear my prayer;
But if I perish, I will pray,
And perish only there

I can but perish if I go,
And I'm resolved to try;
For it I stay away, I know
I must forever die!

The Family Christian Almanac.

Hebrew Exemption from Cholera.

A report of the London Board of Health, drawn up for a committee of the House of Commons, is filled with strange and interesting statistics concerning that mysterious disease. To one incident recorded in its pages we will venture to draw the attention of our readers. When the cholera was raging in London some twelve months ago, and it was frequently remarked by the newspapers that the Jews were, strangely enough, exempt from the disease. The reports were considered as idle rumors, and frequently contradicted; it now appears that out of a population of 20,000 of the chosen people, besides 2000 Portuguese, only thirteen cases of cholera occurred, and the same immunity was observable during the epidemic of 1832. These people, too, it must be observed, inhabit for the most part the foulest and most unhealthy portion of the metropolis.

How is such a fortunate exemption to be accounted for? It has never been supposed, we believe, that any superior morality on the part of the Hebrews entitled them to special favors; nor as a class have they generally been exempt from a full share of suffering and persecution. The causes are simple enough when explained as they are by the Board of Health, and the facts they disclose convey and impressive and useful moral. The lower classes of Jews, however poor they may be, never crowd more than one family into the same room; whereas, among the lower orders of other communities—especially Irish—several families "pig together" in one apartment. Again, the Jews, as a class, are not given to the abuse of intoxicating liquors. One of the commissioners of inquiry says, "I have had, during the last twenty years, much intercourse with the Jews, and I cannot recall to mind a single a single instance of drunkenness in any family I have visited. In virtue of their religion, they are particular in their food. All shell fish is avoided, and the meat exposed for sale is inspected by an officer appointed for the purpose; and if any disease is found, it is condemned. Sabbath rest is, for the most part, strictly observed. The Jews are unable, from religious motives, to enter the workhouse, and the poor, being comparatively few in number, are relieved by the more wealthy of their own persuasion. Relieving officers inquire into distress, which being relieved, extreme destitution is avoided. The passover enjoins every Jew to have his house thoroughly cleansed annually, and and the rooms of the lower classes are annually "lime-washed." There is an instructive lesson here for those who will take it.

Why is this?

The receipts of the Home Mission Society for November and December, fall short of those for the corresponding months last year, several hundred dollars. The state of our finances has been faithfully shown in preceding numbers of this paper. Of course, there is no improvement but the contrary, now. Why is this? What other Society is left to endure such discouragement? While writing, our eye rests upon the following paragraph in an exchange paper.

"The Home Mission enterprise deserves a place yet nearer our hearts than it has ever received. No benevolent organization has undertaken a greater work; none should be honored more."

It is the echo of a thousand such expressions of confidence and kindness, recently uttered or written. Let them be subjected to the closest examination and comparison.—With us they are gratefully appreciated.—They encourage us. But with the hope and expectation which they generate glowing in our breasts, how much more keenly felt is the disappointment caused by actual occasion to announce the fact with which this article begins?

There is nothing in the cause of Home Missions, or in the age in which we live, that justifies retrogression. In this work, God, in his wonderful providences, says to his people, especially in this country, "Go forward."—We are not allowed to go backward, nor even to stand still to see his salvation.

Hs opportunities for action multiply and difficulties increase, our duty is to double our diligence and press forward towards the mark before us. The war between truth and falsehood—holiness and sin is waxing hotter and hotter. Christians enlist in it for life. It is a warfare which requires sacrifice of self, dedication to Christ and hard conflicts with every enemy of God. That soldier will raise the most joyous shout in victory, whose numerous and honorable scars give best evidence of real fight upon the field of battle. Without a figure; he is the happiest Christian who labors and when necessary, sacrifices most for Christ.

The testimony of all discerning Christians, West or East, concurs to prove that the Home Mission Society is indispensible, and deserves more liberal support.

Prayer for Conversion.

Does any one ask, "What must I pray for?" We reply, for the conversion of sinners to Jesus. Not that we despise other things; they may be good in themselves, but they are as nothing when compared with the salvation of the soul. The sinner cannot be happy without being brought to Christ. But in seeking the sinner's conversion, in that very act you give him light, liberty and salvation. Faith in Jesus will bring salvation, and issue in everlasting happinesa.

Mark well the duty contemplated—the conversion of sinners to God. We are to pray for nothing less than this. It is possible that some are mistaken on this subject. Some who labor and pray for the welfare of sinners feel satisfied if they are brought to abstain from evil, to read the Bible and attend the ordinary means of grace. There is much error in this. If you have brought the sinner to think, read, and attend the house of God, this is very good, but you must seek more than this, for nothing is done as regards eternity until he is converted. Do not say that such persons are in a hopeful condition; how can men be in a hopeful condition before they have experienced a change of heart? Conversion is not progressive, but is essentially that one act of the mind when the sinner passes from death to life, and must necessarily take place at some one period of his existence. The prodigal in the gospel might be the subject of much reason, reflection, and even conflict, but we apprehend that his conversion to God had never taken place until he said, "I will arise and go to my father."

We must pray then for the conversion of sinners to God. Not that prayer is to supercede activity, but our wisdom is not in multiplying means, but in the faithful use of those which we already possess. If the end is secured, the more simple our operations the better; every thing will come when we are poor in spirit, strong in faith, and rich in prayer. Pray without ceasing.

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

1 From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3. Never promise them anything, unless you are quite sure you can give them what you promise.

3. If you tell a little child to do something show him how to do it, and see that it is well done.

5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you nor make you lose your self command.

7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment, should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time, what you have forbidden, under the circumstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

13. Never allow of tale bearing.

A man ought to blush when he is praised for perfections he does not possess.

Do nothing to-day that you will repent of to-morrow.

ENDYMION.

BY C. D. STUART.

Upon the dewy grass, amid the flowers
Which bore from heaven a soft and scented breath,
Like one who lived 'twixt slumber and pale death,
Endymion lay, and watched the lingering hours.

Gently the wind among his golden curls
Played to the cadence of the zephyr's tune,
And the mild light of the uprising moon
Shone on his eyelid, fringed with fairest pearls:

Pearls that were tear drops—for Endymion wept
Like a child, whose heart is full of pain;
Nor flowers, nor stars, with silver-drooping rain,
Could stay his grief—bewailing on he kept!

Dreaming he was, though wide awake he lay—
Of happy home in Heaven, beyond the stars;
And when the moon unlocked her cloudy bars,
Sighing he cried "O Father, why delay!

"Weary I am on earth; I would return:
Why make my bonds so heavy—why for e'er
Torture my soul in flesh imprisoned here?
I long to rise and with Thy glory burn!"

Thus lay Endymion—year by year rolled on,
Marking him paler with each closing day;
Faint grew his voice, yet ceased he not to pray,
"Do as Thou wilt Thy will not mine be done."

Paler he grew, and fainter his sweet voice,
Like a rich lute, which bears a saddened strain;
She breathed, scarce audible, this soft refrain,
"Oh, take me home! in Heaven I shall rejoice."

At length the angels, pitying, came and gazed,
And saw through his sunk eyes and cheeks all wan,
That he was one who erst from Heaven had gone,
Braving the Earth, by danger unamazed;

And gently fanning him with their bright wings,
They soothed him into sleep, and calmly drew
His soul from out its prison, damp with dew,
And rose to Heaven—where now he sits and sings.

Advertisements.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The subscriber publishes Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, Woodbridge & Willard's Geography and Atlas, Robbins' Outlines of History, Flint's Surveying, Frost's Class Book of nature.
Swift's 1st Lessons in Philosophy Part 1st.
Do. Do. Do. " 2d.
Gallandet & Hooker's Practical Spelling Book.
Gallaudet's Mothe's Primer.
Sophocle's Greek Grammer.
Do. Do. Lessons.
Do. Do. Exercises.
Do. Do. Verbs.
Do. First Book in Greek.
Felton's Greek Reader.

WM. JAS. HAMERSLY

SILAS CHAPMAN.
Merchant Tailor,
No. 1 Central Row, Hartford,

RESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to those who have heretofore been his patrons, and pledges his best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors. His stock of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, SATIN AND OTHER VESTINGS,

Embraces at all times the most rare and desirable styles the market affords. No exertion is spared to obtain the various novelties that appear, and constantly maintain as seasonable and complete a collection as the most strict attention will procure; GARMENTS thoroughly made and trimmed in the neatest and most fashionable style, at prices worthy an examination before purchasing elsewhere. Friends and the public generally, are invited to call at the CORNER, No. 1 Central Row south of State House.

Feb. 15, 1850. v19

THE BAPTIST SCRIPTURAL CATECHISM.

HAVING examined the Baptist Scriptural Catechism prepared by Rev. H. C. FISH, we cordially recommend it to the churches, believing it to possess peculiar excellences; among which may be mentioned the following:

1. It is based upon the catechetical plan of instruction.

2. The general use of Scriptural language in the answers.

3. An important peculiarity of this work is, that it contains an extended examination of the *evidences of Christianity*—a department of Biblical instruction which has been too much neglected.

We earnestly hope that it may be generally adopted by our Sabbath Schools.

S. H. Cone, Pastor of the First Baptist ch. N. Y.
S. Remington, " " Stanton st " "
John Dowling, " " Broadway " "
W. S. Clapp, " " Olive Branch " "
Levi Parmely, " " Shiloh " "
A. D. Gillette, " " Eleventh " Phil.
R. T. Middleditch, " " Baptist church, Lyons Farms, N. J.
Wm. B. Tolan, " " Baptist ch. Morris town, N. J.
David B. Stout, " " 1st Baptist ch. Middletown, N. J.
Wm. H. Turton, " " Baptist ch. Elizabethtown, N. J.
J. M. Carpenter " " Baptist ch. Perth Amboy, N. J.
John Teasdale, " " Baptist ch. Schooley's Mt., N. J.
H. V. Jones, Pastor of the Baptist ch. Piscataway N. J.
D. Henry Miller " " Mt. Olivet ch., Yonkers, N. Y.
Sam'l White " " 1st Baptist ch., Staten Island, N. Y.
D. F. Leach, " " Baptist ch., Port Jervis, N. Y.
C. W. Waterhouse " " Baptist ch. Piermont, N. Y.
E. E. Taylor, " " Strong Place, Bap. ch Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. A. Buckbee, " " Baptist ch., Conway,
L. O. Grenel, Missionary to California.

The first volume is designed for the younger members of the Sabbath school, and the language is simple and plain. Price 60 cents a dozen.

Volume second is for those more advanced, an contains a review of the doctrines and evidences Christianity. Price $1 20 per dozen.

EDWARD H. FLETCHER, Publisher.
aug 2 4t 141 Nassau st. New York.

New Books.

THE almost Christian discovered; or the false professor tried and cast, by the Rev. Matthew Mead, with an introduction by Rev. Wm. R. Williams.
The Gospel its own advocate, by George Griffin, L. L. D.
Notes on the Miracles, by Richard C. French, M. A.
Women of America, by McIntosh.
Literature and Literary Men, by Gilfillan, second series.
Unity of the Races, by Smyth.
Womans' Friendship, by Grace Agnilar.
Early Conflicts of Christianity by Kip, &c.&c,
For sale by C. M. NELLES.
May 30 192 Main Street

TO MERCHANTS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

The subscriber will supply school books, outline maps, &c., to Merchants, Teachers, and School Committees, at very low prices.

WM. JAS. HAMMERSLY,
180 Main st.

Paper.

LETTER, cap, flat cap, bank note, and post office paper, with a great variety of other paper, for sale by

WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY,

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED in 1819, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire only,—Capital $250,000, secured and vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires. The Office of the company is kept in their new building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

The Directors of the company are:—

Thomas K. Brace,	*Miles A. Tuttle,*
Samuel Tudor,	*John L. Boswell,*
Joseph Pratt,	*Ebenezer Flower,*
James Thomas,	*Eliphalet A. Bulkeley,*
Ward Woodbridge,	*Roland Mather,*
Joseph Church,	*Edwin G. Ripley*
Silas B. Hamilton,	*S. S. Ward,*
Frederick Tyler,	*Henry Z. Pratt.*
Robert Buel,	

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
S. L. LOOMIS, Secretary.

☞ The Ætna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

Hartford, April, 1850.

L. M. BARTLETT & Co.,
No 21 Elm Street, Hartford Conn.
MANUFACTURES
—OF—
BARTLETT'S
WASHING, BLEACHING AND CLEANSING
FLUID

This fluid is offered as a substitute for Soap in washing, saving labor, time and expense, and is retailed in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon.

☞ Dealers supplied by the barrel, half barrel, or dozen bottles.

Orders by Mail Promtly Executed, and the FLUID WARRANTED.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated PROF. HITCHCOCK.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.

From the widely celebrated PROF. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the First Physicians in Maine.

SACO, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours,
I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Chemist, Lowell, Mass; Sold at wholesale by Lee, Butler & Co. Hartford. at retail by C. L. Covell, Hartford; Middletown, E. C Ferre; New Haven, L. K. Dow; Bridgeport, Thompson & Booth; Norwich, Lee & Osgood; New London, F. Allen; Danbury, Wm. Stevens; and by druggists generally throughout the State.

Jan 3 3m44

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL.—CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH POWER OF INCREASING IT TO $250,000.

THIS long established and well known Institution, has transacted a most extensive insurance business for more than thirty-seven years throughout the United States and the British North American provinces. It has aimed to secure public confidence, by an honorable and faithful fulfilment of its contracts; and owners of property are assured that all fair claims for losses under its policies will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid. Public buildings, manufactories, mills, machinery, dwelling houses, stores, merchandise, household furniture, vessels on the stocks or while in port, &c. &c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will admit. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors:—

ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq., President.

Hezekiah Huntington,	*Charles Boswell,*
Albert Day,	*Henry Keney,*
Junius S. Morgan,	*Calvin Day,*
James Goodwin,	*Daniel Buck, Jr.*

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.
C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.

☞ Applications for insurance may be made rectly to the office of the Company at Hartford or to its Agents in the principal towns and cities of the Union.

April 5, 1850.

Baptist Book Depository.

EDWARD H. FLETCHER,
141 Nassau st., NEW YORK.

Publisher, Bookseller and stationer, has extensive facilities for furnishing every kind of Books and Stationery, at the lowest prices. Liberal terms are afforded to Booksellers, Colporteurs, and Ministers.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has on hand a large supply of Books and Stationery which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

Merchants, School Committees, etc., supplied at the *lowest price.* W. J. HAMERSLEY,
9 180 Main st.

Protection Insurance Company---Fire and Marine.

OFFICE NO. 8 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS NORTH OF THE STATE HOUSE HARTFORD CT.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance—has a capital of $200,000, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on Fire or Marine Risks on terms as favorable as other Offices.

Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

The Directors are:—

Daniel W. Clark,	*John Warburton,*
Charles H. Northam,	*Elisha Peck,*
William Kellogg,	*Thomas Belknap,*
Lemuel Humphrey,	*A. G. Hazard,*
Benjamin W. Greene,	*Ebenezer Seeley*
Willis Thrall,	*Mark Howard,*
Ellery Hills,	*John W. Seymour.*
William A. Ward,	

D. W. CLARK, President.
WM. CONNER, Secretary.

Hartford, April, 1850.

A CARD.

HIRAM PRESTON, Dentist, over No. 12 State street, thanks the good people for a patronage which enables him to present to their notice, Doct. M. WALDO HANCHETT, as a partner in business. Doct. H. deserves full confidence as a man, and as a *Dental practitioner* has NOT ONE SUPERIOR in *New England*, and VERY FEW EQUALS anywhere.

DENTISTRY.

PRESTON & HANCHETT will continue the practice of Dentistry over No. 12 State street, upon the plan which it is believed has gained some reputation under the management of the senior proprietor, viz: That of performing every operation entrusted to them, CAREFULLY and FAITHFULLY, and at MODERATE PRICES.

HIRAM PRESTON. M. WALDO HANCHETT.
Hartford, Oct. 25th, 1850. 34

PHILADEDPHIA ART UNION.

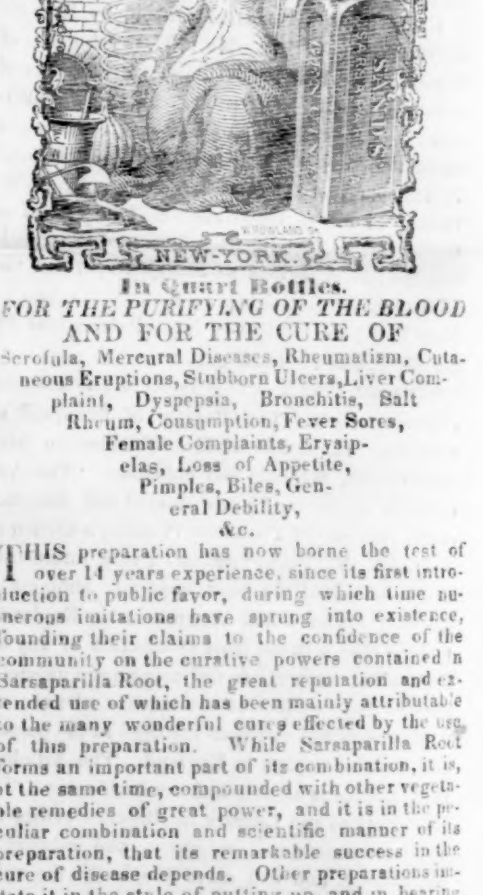
The public are informed that the annual distribution will take place on the 31st of December

The Engraving by RITCHIE is from HUNTINGDON'S celebrated picture of "MERCY'S DREAM" and is executed in the various styles, of stipple, Line end Mezzotinto.

Among the prizes will be a copy of *Huntingdon's* picture painted by JAMES MCMURTRIE Jr. which with the frame is valued at $1,000.

The engraving may be seen at the store of the subscriber

WM, JAS. HAMERSLY,



In Quart Bottles.

FOR THE PURIFYING OF THE BLOOD AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c.

THIS preparation has now borne the test of over 14 years experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root, the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients, and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth. The whole history of medicine has scarcely furnished a parallel to the numerous and remarkable cures effected by its use, and what it has effected once it can effect again.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., July 10, 1849.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gentlemen; It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your Sarsaparilla. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stomach of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swollen; she had constant headache, and last spring was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable cures effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, and commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bottles entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, restoring her to perfect health. I send this statement as an act of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use Sands' Sarsaparilla, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicine. With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain your friend,

SAMUEL P. HARGER.

Read the following from

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1849.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gentlemen; I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done, I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God, I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
FERMIN GROUPAZ.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New-York.—Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

For sale by C. P. WELLS, JOHN BRADDOCK, and J. J. DIMOCK, Hartford; by S. C. GORHAM, New Haven—and B. K. BLISS, Springfield. 3m44

NORMAND BURR, EDITOR

VOL. XXIX.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETA
Is published every Friday Morning, at the corner Main and Asylum Streets.
TERMS.
Subscribers in the city furnished by the
at Two Dollars per annum.
Papers sent by mail at Two Dollars in ad
with a discount of twelve and a half per c
Agents becoming responsible for six or more c
Advertisements inserted at the usual r
advertising in this city.
Communications, in order to insure an ea
sertion, should reach us as early as T
evening. Address NORMAND BURR, post

ROBERT NOURSE,
GENERAL AGENT.

Importance of Little Things

The national Preacher for November
tains a sermon on the importance of
things, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Potts
der the fourth head, the preacher grou
gether the following facts, as illustrati
his text 'Behold how great a matter a
fire kindleth.'

It was a mere trifle that prevented O
Cromwell, and several others who disting
ed themselves as his associates, from em
ting to the colonies of the New world
time before the first steps were taken in
revolution which cost the monarch of En
his head, expatriated his family, and ele
Cromwell to the seat of highest author
the nation. Cromwell and his friends h
gaged their passage to America, and we
ly awaiting the signal to embark, when
some caprice of the Court, they were pr
ited from leaving the country. Had an
cident happened to delay the order o
Court, until after they should have com
ed their voyage to the American col
who can tell how different might have
the aspect of affairs over all Europe a
present hour. It is far from improbabl
the destiny of the English nation and o
rope hung upon that single event, the
val or non-arrival of the court courier, b
the change of wind to favor Cromwell's
barkation. The life of a monarch an
destinies of a proud nation hung upo
speed of a horse.

Another striking illustration of the
of little things, is found in the history o
negro race. The celebrated Bartholem
las Casas, a Spanish prelate, who acco
nied Columbus in his second voyage to
paniola, and on the conquest of Cuba s
there, moved by compassion for the suf
of the native Indians, who were work
slaves in the mines by the Spaniards,
ceived the idea of sparing this feeble ra
substituting the negroes a more athletic
and that were to be obtained from the P
guese settlements on the coast of Afri
After petitioning the Spanish governmen
cessively under Ferdinand, the regent C
nal Ximenes, and then Charles V., h
ceeded. In 1503, a few negro slave
been sent into St. Domingo, and after
Ferdinand allowed the importation of
numbers. The labor of one negro was
equal to that of four Indians. Ximen
couraged the traffic; Charles V. revi
and conferred the privilege as a monop
a Flemish favorite. In 1518 the rig
sold to some Genoese merchants, who r
the traffic to a regular system. The F
obtained it next, and retained it till
yielded them a revenue of two hundre
four millions of dollars. In 1713, the
lish secured it for thirty years. For t
four of these years, Spain purchased th
glish right for five hundred thousand d

Thus, through the mistaken benevol
a Spanish priest, a measure was set o
which the cupidity of Christian Europ
ed into a system of fearful cruelty, a
by the operation of which the comm
the world, and the aspect of all civili
ciety, has been affected; a system
seems likely, in God's overruling prov
to convulse one of the mightiest nations
globe, and eventually to return lig
peace, civilization and Christianity,
eighty millions of African tribes. *Ho
a matter a little fire kindleth.*

Another instance: In August, 1
French artillery officer, named Bo
when digging near Rosetta, in Egypt,
foundation of a military work, came
huge block of basalt, marked with
strange characters and hieroglyphics.
characters were found to exhibit three
tions, in three different characters,
which proved to be the Greek. Th
the celebrated Rosetta stone, now in th
ish Museum, which has been the sub
diligent investigation by learned antiq
of every nation in Europe; and thi
under the ingenious labors of You
Champollion, yielded by a compariso
characters found in the different inscr
a key to unlock the treasures of anci
dom, shut up for so many centuries, un
hieroglyphics of Egypt.

The discovery of a small obliok on
of Philoe, in the Nile, in 1816 by C
the French traveler, on which was
inscription containing the names of P
and Cleopatra, greatly aided Champ
unraveling the mystery. Thus, as th